Saturday Night

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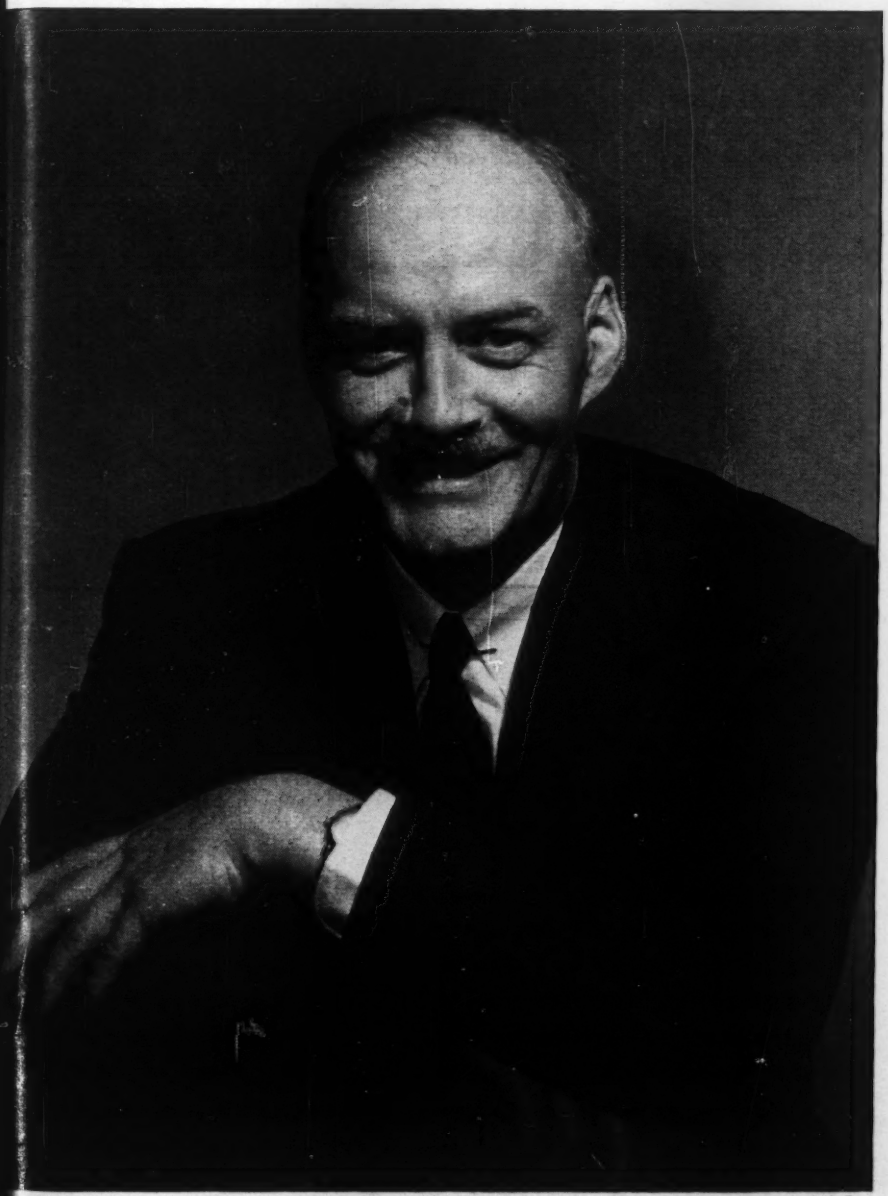

Capital Press

DR. HUGH H. SAUNDERSON: A first for Manitoba. (Page 4)

The Front Page

The leaders of organized labor have every right to be angered by the method of the Prime Minister's intervention in the dispute between the railways and their non-operating unions. There was no reason why Mr. St. Laurent should not step in to try to prevent a strike that would benefit few and hurt a great many Canadians; indeed, with one of the two big railway companies owned, at least nominally, by the public, it was his duty to do so. But in effect he imposed compulsory arbitration on the disputants and thus, without any reference to Parliament, added an unwritten clause to federal labor legislation.

If compulsory arbitration is a proper way of settling disputes between railway companies and their workers, then obviously it is worth using in all cases covered by the federal laws. It is more than a method, however; it is a principle, involving the right of a citizen to withhold his labor, and therefore not to be lightly tampered with by any person in power, elected or not, no matter how good the intention.

It is up to Parliament, not Mr.

FOOD: WEAPON FOR PEACE
By Lord Boyd-Orr: Page 7

TORONTO
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This is the way we brush our teeth...

THESE are teeth you never see, but they're mighty important to you. And we treat them with a care worthy of your dentist, brushing them with an abrasive as gentle as your toothpaste.

This brushing takes place when we pair or "mate" the crown and pinion gears for the rear axles of General Motors cars.

Up to this stage, each accurately machined gear has separately passed its own exacting tests 100%. Picked at random and fitted together without further ado, they would probably work very well indeed. But that isn't good enough for the engineers at GM's McKinnon Industries.

To achieve perfect synchronization, we fit the gears into a specially-designed machine that will mesh and spin them exactly as they operate together in your GM car. Before this meshing, one gear is brushed with a tracer color, and the register of this color on the unpainted gear is the first test of "true contact".

The slightest variation is instantly detected and the gears then undergo a careful lapping process until sensitive instruments record a perfect mating.

Then, each gear is die-stamped with a corresponding number and the two become a "matched set", never to be separated. Together, they will deliver thousands of trouble-free, economical miles of service.

This is but one of the many instances of that extra care which GM takes at every stage of production... the reason why all GM products give consistently better value, and continue to lead in Canadian buying preference, year after year.

GENERAL MOTORS

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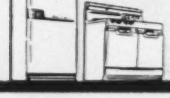

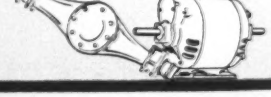

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PRODUCING MORE AND BETTER THINGS FOR MORE PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

S. Laurent or his cabinet, to decide whether labor arguments within federal jurisdiction should be settled by compulsory arbitration. If the Government believes that the principle is sound and should be translated into law, it can prepare proposals for consideration by Parliament. It may be argued that the Prime Minister was acting with strength and decision in a national emergency. But it is difficult to imagine any emergency grave enough to justify the by-passing of Parliament in a matter affecting the rights of the individual.

It may be that the structure of the modern industrial state has become so intricately and finely balanced that governments must now consider whether the welfare of the majority takes precedence over the right of individuals to withdraw their labor by concerted action—whether the strike has become too dangerous a means of deciding labor disputes in major industries. Discussing the railway dispute in August, 1950, Mr. St. Laurent told the House of Commons: "The injury that the insistence on private rights may do the public weal is sometimes so great that it has to be given serious consideration because the existence and security of the state is the first and prior consideration for each one of us". Obviously, his views have not changed, nor the circumstances that prompted his comment.

The question needs a thorough airing in Parliament. If the Government believes that the time has come to force railway or other unions to accept compulsory arbitration of their differences with management, it must prepare legislation for study and debate by Parliament.

The Unheard Things

IT HAD to happen, of course. Senator Joseph McCarthy has been such a diligent practitioner of the science of calculated confusion that it seemed certain he would one day succeed in confusing even himself. The day came at the opening of the inquiry into his conduct by a committee of his fellow senators. Prevented by a stern chairman from introducing his customary irrelevancies and points of order, McCarthy turned to reporters and uttered a memorable sentence: "I think this is the most unheard of thing I have ever heard of".

Claim Sifters

WHEN A NOTE reading "Claims Mgrs Assn, King E, 3.30" mysteriously reached our desk, we set out to unravel its message. The trail ended at the King Edward Hotel, where we met Warren F. Lynch, President of the Canadian Insurance Claims Managers' Association.

The Front Page

"This is just a regular monthly meeting," Mr. Lynch said. "Our annual meeting is in October. The Association will be two years old next month. It's an organization of individual claim managers and not an association of company memberships. Each member must be a company employee engaged exclusively in claims administration. He may not be partly managerial, an underwriter or agency official, and must be the senior resident claims official in any one area. Our aim is to develop harmonious relations among those engaged in the adjustment of claims, to promote and maintain

Ashley & Crippen
WARREN F. LYNCH: Over $211 million.

a high standard of ethics in the business and to further such administration as will result in just and prompt settlement of meritorious claims.

"The insurance companies," he said, "last year incurred claims totalling more than $211 million, all of which had to be sifted by the claims managers. We once had a claim for $2—a scorch to a chair. It could have been repaired for $2, but to service the claim would have cost a lot more. At the other end of the scale there is a claim by a motor company for $2 million in property damage as the result of a fire. Claims around $100,000 are not uncommon. There was one recently for $172,000 out west—during a construction job a pile of earth gave way, blocked a track and derailed a freight train.

"Claims managers have a double responsibility, to our companies and to the people who buy insurance. Claims cover the whole field of human relationship, ranging from broken legs to broken contracts, from minor collisions to storm, fire or flood catastrophes. Traffic accidents cause the greatest number of claims, with fire second and then property damage, but there is an infinite variety in each category. For instance, you may have an insuring agreement for medical coverage with the clause 'while being carried in or upon, or entering, or getting onto, or alighting from the automobile'. When is an act of alighting terminated? Is it when the person alighting has lost all physical contact with the car? If so, what about the man who is not actually touching the car but is preparing to close or lock the door? Or is he 'in' the car when he reaches into the trunk to get the spare tire? See what I mean?"

We nodded vaguely, but we had the idea that Mr. Lynch, who graduated from McMaster University in 1937, from Osgoode Hall in 1942 and from the RCAF in 1945, knew most of the answers.

National Beauty

WE HOPE that the Canadian advocates of national health insurance did not miss an item of news that came from Vienna the other day. Austrian health authorities, according to the report, are now offering free face-lifts to all citizens who can produce their health insurance cards and prove that they do not belong to the higher income groups. The offer is being taken up enthusiastically by housewives, clerks, secretaries and other working men and women who, for need of a little expert plastic surgery, have been leading miserable and depressing lives.

This report surely should provide the clinching argument for a national scheme of health insurance. The Austrians, of course, are far too timid. There is no reason why they should stop at face-lifting. In Canada, undoubtedly, we would be much more thorough; one has only to think of all the knees to be unknocked, the legs to be unbowed, the hips to be unbulged—and of what a pretty, pretty crowd we'd be prancing our unwrinkled way into bankruptcy.

Breeding Fear

VARIOUS HEALTH authorities are making a worthwhile effort to lessen public fears about cancer, but their good work is being spoiled by the scientific headline-hunters who announce with a maximum of publicity and a minimum of data their theories concerning the possible causes of the disease.

The latest "maybe" on the cancer list is alcohol. A French group has studied the files of 3,500 cancer cases and reports that drinking "appears" to be a

The Front Page

"multiplying factor" in the risk of cancer. Thus liquor joins tobacco in the company of suspects. Next week or next month somebody will probably discover that out of so many thousands of victims, 78 per cent liked chop suey, 65 per cent always wore pyjamas and 82 per cent lived in cities—and people will be urged to shun chop suey, wear nightshirts and move to small towns. Many years ago some researchers decided that milk was the cancerous villain; they found a much higher percentage of cancer cases among the women of North America, where milk was plentiful, than those of Asian countries, where milk was scarce. This theory made quite a stir for a while, until someone pointed out that Asian women generally died of some other disease before they had a chance to develop cancer.

Medical science is making steady progress in its attack on cancer. Better methods of diagnosis and treatment are constantly being sought, found and used, and one of these days someone will find a way to master the disease just as ways have been found to subdue other deadly afflictions in the past. In the meantime, the word cancer is a frightening one to many millions of people; it does not need to be, but it is, and premature announcements about what *may* be causing it only add to their panic and confusion, making them readier victims of quackery. Until the researchers have some solid facts to give the public, it would help everyone—the people who fear cancer and the medical men working to destroy that fear—if they kept their suppositions to themselves or to the private exchanges of ideas among their own kind.

Haute Couture

TWO SHOWS by the young Association of Canadian Couturiers in Montreal next week will signal the start of a campaign to persuade women here and abroad that in Canada they can find clothes fashioned with just as much skill and imagination as may be found anywhere else. After Montreal, the products of the designers will be displayed in Toronto next month and in New York later in the autumn. President of the Association is Raoul-Jean Fouré, who has had an establishment in Montreal for 24 years.

"The Association wants to show what Canadian designers can do with Canadian fabrics for American and Canadian women," Mr. Fouré said when we questioned him. "French, Italian, German, Spanish and Irish designers have had their turn in the fashion columns, so why not

Ashley & Crippen

RAOUL-JEAN FOURE: A designer is an artist who creates clothes.

Canadians? I have thought about a group of this sort for five or six years, and now we have it. As far as our Association is concerned, a designer is an artist who creates exclusive clothes which are made in his own workrooms but not on a manufactured basis. The design will show elegant taste, and there will be loving care in its making. The art of sewing, for example, is much more than the ability to cut and stitch; it is made of many skills, each of which contributes its share to the finished *de haut* style.

"We have many very talented fashion designers in Canada. Some were born here and others came here—Marie France from Paris, where she worked for Jacques Fath, Frederica from Italy, Tibor de Nagay from Hungary, and so on. Why should designers have to go outside the country to gain recognition? If we are united, we should be strong enough to make our presence felt in establishing a Canadian couture."

For Executives

POSSIBLY BECAUSE we've only known a poorer sort of executive, we had not realized how varied and important are the trappings that distinguish executives from lesser mortals until we read an order issued to the civil service in the United States. Grade 14 civil servants are just hewers of wood and drawers of water, apparently, but Grade 15 employees are executives, and therefore entitled to rugs in their offices, executive-type desks ($194 and up), executive-type chairs (leather-upholstered), executive-type trays (for papers), and executive-type receptacles (wastebaskets to the rabble). The Dale Carnegie crowd undoubtedly will feel put out that the executive-type wife has not been included in that list.

Inevitable (*Cover Picture*)

THE PRESIDENT of a university these days must be, as well as a scholar, an administrator, diplomat and, at times, salesman. The man who this month took over the presidency of the University of Manitoba, Dr. Hugh Hamilton Saunderson, has shown that he possesses all of these attributes, and the combination of these with his long association with the University gave his appointment a sort of inevitability.

He was born in Winnipeg in 1904, of parents who were U. of M. graduates. He got his Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees there, and joined the staff as a lecturer in chemistry in 1932. After a stint as research chemist with the International Paper Company, he returned to be an assistant professor and stayed to become, in 1945, Dean of Arts and Science. Two years later he left Winnipeg for Ottawa, to accept the directorship of the National Research Council's division of information services. Then the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe borrowed him, as a co-ordinator in the Department of Defence Production.

Dr. Saunderson, a tall, quick-striding, good-humored man, is the first native of Manitoba to be President of the University. His experience has been an admirable preparation for the job.

Impotent Officials

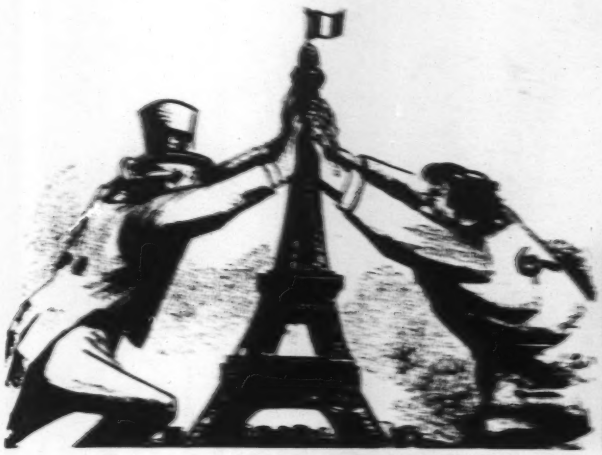
ONTARIO has an anti-discrimination law. It also has a little town called Dresden, which is rotten with discrimination against Negroes. But Ontario officials charged with enforcing the law have avoided prosecuting the offenders, the apparent excuse being that they do not want to create a "martyr atmosphere". Instead they have sent a commissioner to investigate a situation that has been a stinking scandal for years. The commissioner will report, the report will be studied — and the superior white in the small town will go on laughing at the law. It does not seem to bother the officials that there has been a dark martyrdom in Dresden for a long time now.

Fun or Duty

A SCHOOL TRUSTEE out our way has been carrying on a vigorous campaign against lurid reading matter. "To the fire," she cries whenever she can gather an audience of one or more, "with the literature that depraves our youth." Just the other day we sat behind her on a bus and noticed that she was absorbed in a pamphlet entitled *Weird Comics*, but we could not screw up the courage to inquire if it was research, entertainment or a bout of nostalgia for lost youth.

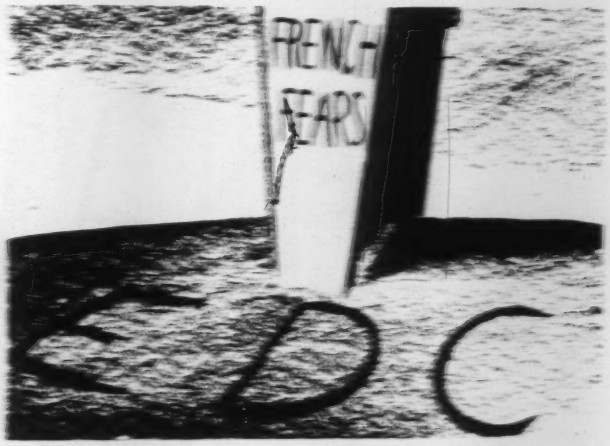
France: West's Problem, Soviet Temptation

Cartoonists of Four Countries View Her Recent Tribulation



Courtesy of The Newark News

THE BIG PUSH

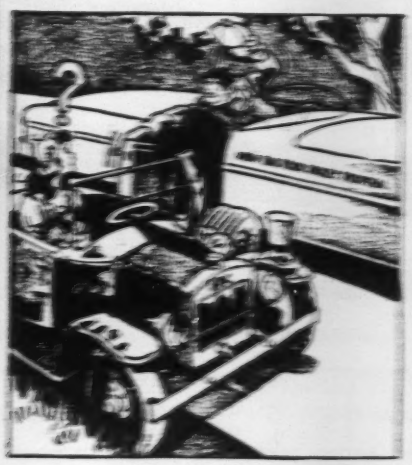


Courtesy of The Nashville Tennessean

RUSSIA'S WEAPON

Williams in The South Wales Echo and Express

LOOK OVER YOUR SHOULDER

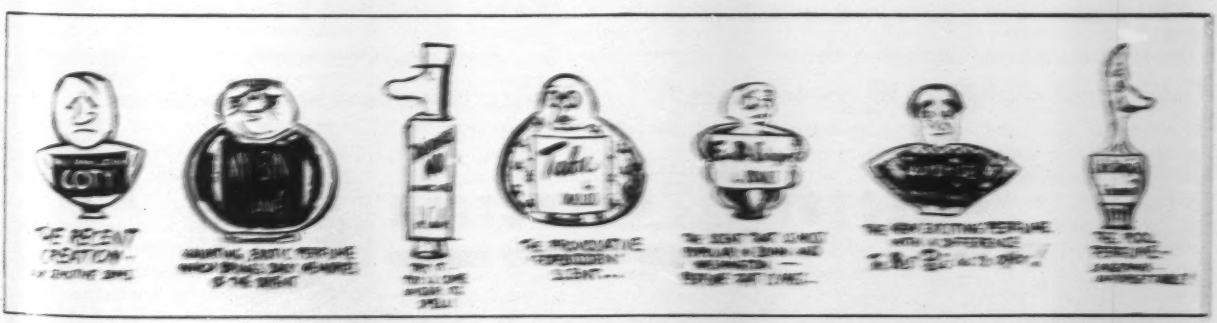


Warren in The Cincinnati Enquirer

"DO-AGO"

Original in De Telegraaf, Amsterdam

HERE COMES THE ENGINEER



Vicky in The London Daily Mirror

A NON-POLITICAL GUIDE TO THE PERSONALITIES IN FRANCE

the slurry with the fringe on top

It can be truthfully said that clay is one of Canada's original "settlers"! And every paper man knows it is this property that used to put clay in the nuisance class. Ah, but that was before Erco came along with polyphosphates and their amazing dispersing characteristics.

Today, the modern paper mill profits from the many "fringe benefits" of these unique polyphosphates for not only does the inexpensive addition of from only 0.01 to 0.1% polyphosphate result in an easily pumped Slurry that remains in suspension during storage, but it also permits a higher clay-to-water ratio, and reduces the overall cost of the finished product.

You'll find it pays handsomely to investigate the uses of Erco Polyphosphates.

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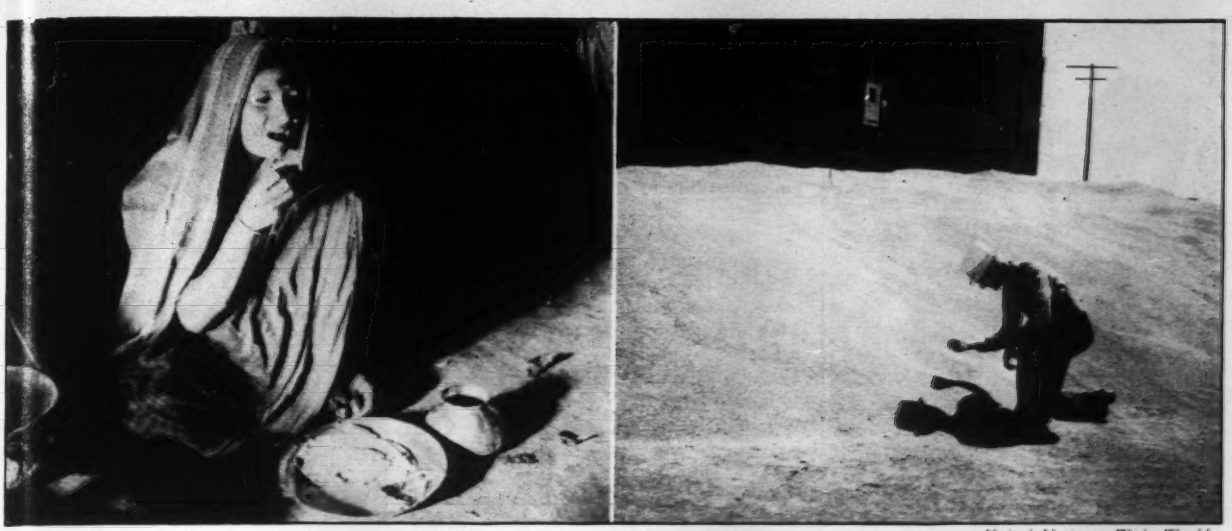


United Nations; Wide World.

IN ASIA there is hunger . . . On North American farms a surplus of grain.

Food: Weapon for Peace And World Prosperity

By LORD BOYD-ORR

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE is now suggested as a means of preventing war. But a merely negative peaceful co-existence would not prevent the infiltration of Communism, which is regarded as a threat to the security of the democratic countries. Nor would it prevent the expansion and strengthening of military forces round Russia and China, which is regarded as a threat to the security of the Communist countries.

So far, attempts to reach agreement on objectives such as international control of atomic weapons, or disarmament, have failed because of the fear that any compromise made by one side might be of advantage to the other or be regarded as a sign of weakness. An objective free from such fears and suspicions might be found in a United Nations Food Policy to free the world from hunger, which would be the first step to freeing it from poverty. The Communist countries would find it difficult to refuse to co-operate, because they claim that this is what their system is designed to do. The democratic countries would find it an advantage, because hunger and poverty form the breeding ground for the spread of Communism, which they wish to halt.

The poverty that breeds Communism deserves much more attention from politicians than it receives. The poverty is extreme; for example, in East Pakistan, with its 40 million people, where a revolt was recently suppressed, the average income of the working class is less than $100 a year. In other countries in Asia and Africa it is almost as acute. This poverty is the cause of the premature death of two out of three people born in the world. The average expectation of life of the natives of Asia, Africa and Latin America is only 30 to 40 years compared with nearly 70 in the well-fed countries. It is among these people that there is the social unrest and armed revolt which is causing so much trouble to the democratic countries.

Though Communist Russia fosters the revolt, it is not entirely due to the Russians, and would continue though Russian support were withdrawn. It began before the Russian revolution. It began more than fifty years ago when, owing to the education in Western universities of Asians like Gandhi and the spread of information by radio, cinema, and propaganda, the natives began to realize that their degrading poverty was unnecessary.

Political propaganda for the overthrow of a government or of an economic system makes little headway among well-fed people whose standard of living is rising.

It may be said that provision has already been made for increasing food production in the food deficit countries by President Truman's "Point Four", the UN Technical Aid, the British Commonwealth Colombo Plan, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank and other organizations. These are no doubt doing excellent work within the limits of their funds. But what they are doing is not enough. An FAO report of 1953 on the prospects for the future says that, owing to the rapid increase in population, even if targets are reached (which is uncertain), the production of food per head in the Far East in 1956-57 will still be 10 per cent below the 1938 level. If this is the best the Western powers can do, there is little hope of saving Asia from Communism.

Someone has said that the battle for Asia is a battle for rice. Independent reports say that food production is increasing in China, which has set a target of a 30 per cent increase in five years and 100 per cent in ten. If anything like that target, which is physically possible, is reached, military force will be needed to prevent all Asia coming within the sphere of influence of Communist China, and it will be difficult to hold Africa, where 200 million natives would like to get rid of the domination of the 5 million white inhabitants.

Instead of a number of organizations working more or less independently, there is need for a comprehensive authority

Lord Boyd-Orr was Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization from 1945 to 1948. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949.

TRUST A MINK?

You can't trust a mink . . .
but his family can . . . for he provides a home for them and will defend it with his life.

Living on the banks of rivers and lakes, the mink builds a home under the ground. Leaving his family in the care of his mate, the mink searches constantly for food. If an enemy approaches his home, he will kill or be killed, because he knows his family depends on him for their survival.

Your family too, depends on you for their home . . . their pleasant surroundings . . . their happiness. When buying your home, a mortgage is an asset, but should you die prematurely, it could be a heartbreaking liability for your family. If the mortgage instalments can't be paid, your home will have to be sacrificed.

Now . . . you can save your home for your family, if anything happens to you, with a Crown Life Home Protection Plan. It will pay off your mortgage if you die prematurely, and because the protection reduces with the mortgage, it is really low cost . . . often less than 1% of the mortgage. For complete information on how this plan will provide a home for your family, call your Crown Life representative or write to Crown Life Insurance Company, 59 Yonge Street, Toronto.

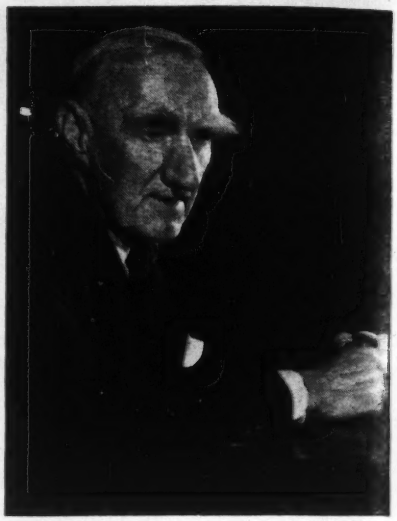
with the necessary funds and powers to do the job.

The funds for a really massive attack on world poverty could not be found by an increase in the already too heavy burden of taxation. I have suggested elsewhere that it could be found by all nations willing to co-operate contributing, say, five or ten per cent of the amount they are spending on armaments, which all would agree to reduce to that percentage. Incidentally, that would be the fairest way of bringing about disarmament. This method of raising the necessary funds would have the advantage that it would give an opportunity to all countries, including those not yet admitted to the UN, to join the authority. There is no country so poor that it does not support an armed force.

Willingness to join might well be made a test of the good faith of governments. Any that refused to co-operate in gradual disarmament on such a fair basis and devote the money saved to the elimination of hunger and poverty could no longer claim to have a foreign policy designed for peace or for the welfare of the people of the world.

In addition to furthering the cause of peace, this world-wide project would be of economic advantage by providing a rapidly expanding world economy to absorb the products of the rapidly increasing industrial potential. Even with such a large proportion of industry producing armaments for national forces or for export, there is already fierce competition in the limited world market for other goods. As the political tension lessens with a prospect of peace and the market for weapons of war declines (as it must, because otherwise some relatively minor incident may cause the piled up armaments to explode in a third world war), there would be difficulty in finding a corresponding market for other products to keep industry fully employed. Increasing the world food supply to meet human needs would provide the market. Taking account of the anticipated increase in population, the supply would need to be about doubled in the next twenty years to provide sufficient for everybody. This would require enormous quantities of industrial goods for the development of agriculture and the necessary allied industries, in the food-deficit countries. And as the income of the 60 per cent of the population of the world engaged in agriculture increased, there would be a corresponding increase in the market for consumer goods.

There are certain principles essential for the success of the suggested authority. Though all nations making a contribution would be members of the main body, the voting power of each, or other means of reaching agreement, would need to bear some relationship to its contribution. The executive committee doing the job should



LORD BOYD-ORR

be business men and not politicians. The credits needed by the food-deficit countries should be given as a business deal at a low rate of interest or on deferred payments, either of which should begin as soon as agriculture has been developed to the level that their food supply is sufficient. The project should be regarded as a world long-term investment which would ultimately yield an economic return.

The authority should have power to buy and hold in the countries of origin a temporary unmarketable surplus of foods after a bumper harvest in any area and release from the reserve after a failure of harvest in any area. A surplus could be sold to food deficit countries on the same terms as industrial equipment supplied against a credit for development projects.

During the recession of the early 1930s there was widespread unemployment and poverty. In England there was a hunger march on London. The League of Nations approved a plan to develop world agriculture as a means of bringing about economic prosperity with a reduction in unemployment. By 1938 representatives of 22 nations were in conference to consider how they could co-operate. The outbreak of war in 1939 put an end to this movement, which was too little and too late. Then in 1944, President Roosevelt called the Hot Springs Food Conference from which arose FAO. In 1946, it submitted to all governments proposals for a World Food Board on the lines suggested above. The proposal was unanimously approved in principle but when the time came for action some governments were not prepared to co-operate.

Since 1946, the political situation has deteriorated. It is obvious that a new approach to peace must be made. A third attempt to make co-operation in a world food plan the beginning of the building up of a new era of peace and prosperity might meet with success.

The Public Prints

New York Times: In the old days when a road was coming the towns wanted it to come right through Main Street, to benefit local business. Nowadays everybody wants somebody else to have the road, just so long as it is near enough to be convenient when needed.

So we begin to catch up with the automobile which we underestimated so badly. Each new gigantic highway project arouses the appetite for more, and use always outruns forecast on these toll-financed roads. The public not only accepts the need for toll-financing to get fine highways, it clamors for more.

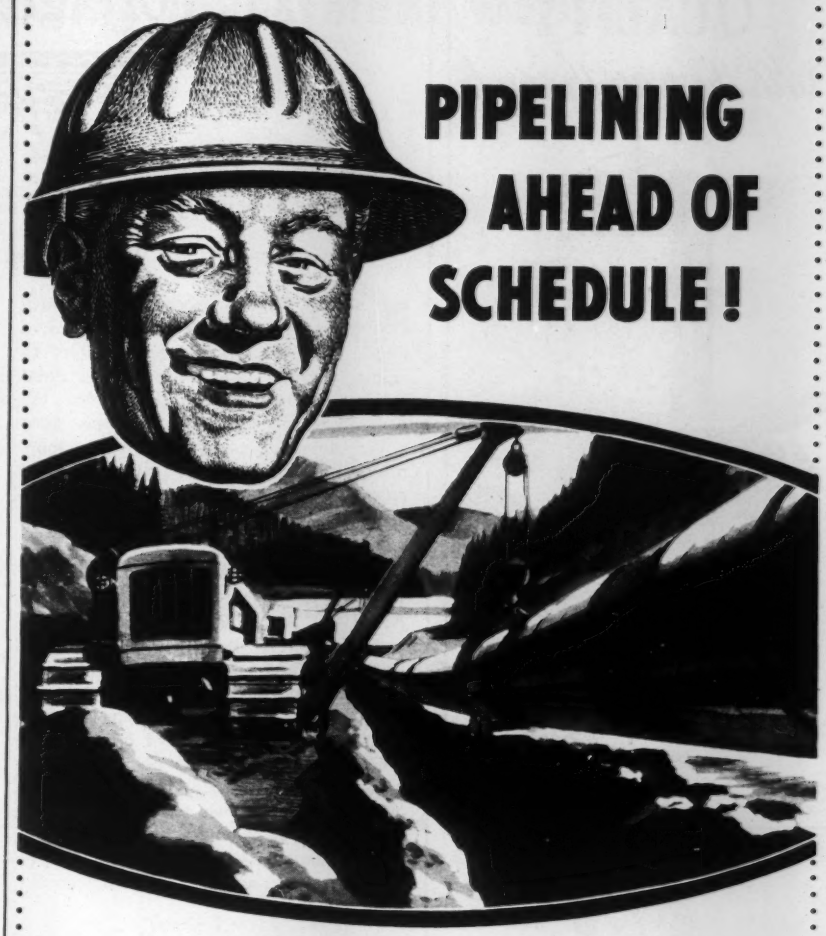
Edmonton Journal: Apparently, governments never will learn to control their consuming passion for gobbledygook.

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives were considering amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, and several of them became hopelessly bogged down.

One of the verbal quagmires ran as follows: "The intent of Congress in the definitions as given in this section shall be construed from the words or phrases used in the definitions rather than from the choice of the words or phrases used." As if this were not enough, further dark was thrown on the subject: "Those portions of the definitions which require substantive action have, in most cases, been separated from the definitions and have been put into the appropriate section of the bill."

An appeal for clarification was made to the chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. Manfully he rose to the occasion: "The effort was to declare a direction to whoever it might be would be called upon to interpret these words which have a special meaning, at a later time, to look into the definition itself as interpreting the meaning of the word rather than the word which was selected to be defined."

Eldora (Iowa) Herald-Ledger: We are rearing a generation of extremists. When the children come into the house they make a bee line for the television and turn it up to full volume, then go over to the fan and turn it up to "high". The radio has to be turned up as loud as it will go, the windows are flung up as high as they'll go, the doors are banged wide open. When they get a drink the water is turned on full force so it splashes all over the kitchen; when they take baths the tub is filled to the brim. Everything is done with a bang at top speed. Except when it comes to mowing the lawn. The mower has one speed—very slow.



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also
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Panetelas
Alumidor

PUNCH
The Cigar of Connoisseurs

Foreign Affairs

Guns for the Huns?

By Willson Woodside

WHILE FOOLISH people have prated about those 12 German divisions, a great, noble and statesmanlike effort to reconcile France and Germany and build a United Europe has gone down the drain. Part of the blame for this must go to American policy which, all along, has overemphasized the rearmament of Germany, instead of keeping in the foreground the purpose of EDC in promoting a European union.

The 12 divisions may have seemed vitally necessary to fill out the thin Allied line in Europe in the days of the first Korean crisis in 1950. But how important are they, actually, to the defence of Europe and the Western world today, in the H-Bomb era? Are they still to obscure the real aim of our German policy—or what should be its aim—to embrace her securely in the Western community while we have the priceless opportunity of Adenauer's leadership, so as to make sure that she will not be free to run amok again, and complete her own ruin and ours?

It was always clear that the time in which this could be accomplished was strictly limited. Now it has almost run out. With rare courage and tenacity Adenauer held to his policy of Europe First, publicly avowing before a French Foreign Minister that he himself didn't want a German national army, and imposing restraint on German politicians and the German press during the long wait for French action.

But the hatred unleashed by a large part of the British Labor Party and a large section of the British press over the issue "Guns for the Huns?", and the things that were said during the final, disreputable debate in the French Assembly have driven Adenauer to the very end of his tether. He simply could not maintain his government any longer without repudiating the concessions on German sovereignty he made in negotiating the Bonn Convention of 1951.

The communiqué issued by his cabinet on September 1 is in substance a demand for the complete liquidation of the Allied occupation. Resentment engendered in Germany towards France shows in the studied lack of any mention of her whatever. Germany, it says, will continue to consult with the Benelux countries and Italy, and will negotiate immediately with Britain and the U.S.

In sharp contrast to the three reservations of the Bonn Convention, which gave the Allies the right to maintain troops in Germany, to continue in control of Berlin and to resume full control of the civil power in West Germany in case of a threatened take-over by Communists or Nazis, come the three demands of this communiqué. There must be restoration of German sovereignty. There must be participation in Western defence without discrimination. And there must be legal

Wheeler

ADENAUER: A good European, driven near the end of his tether?

settlement in treaty form of the maintenance of troops of other countries stationed in West Germany.

The warning is clear enough. Opportunity is rapidly passing in Germany. It would be nothing but folly to rage about a "revival of Nazism". This is not a revival of Nazism, it is a revival of German nationalism, a perfectly natural revival which has followed a phenomenal economic recovery of which the Germans are justly proud. As the Germans regained their strength, they were bound—as I have warned here for years—to show again their less lovely characteristics. If half the British press is going to continue to shout that these Huns shouldn't be allowed to carry guns on any account, then we may be sure that the Germans will present an even less lovely counte-

ance to the world, and particularly to our side of it.

What we ought to do is to get right back to work on a policy of embracing them, with such means as still remain in Europe, or such new means as can be brought to bear by the wider Atlantic Community. We ought to be warned, and even scared a little, by the possibilities which the German situation presents to the Soviets should we fail.

The defection of Dr. John and of Bundestag deputy Schmidt-Wittmack is a warning, but too much could be made of it. It happens that Germany is divided not only by a frontier in the world of ideas, as is France and Italy, but by a physical frontier between the Communist and the Western world. Were France thus divided, imagine the constant trek across the line! Were the U.S. divided in such a way, imagine the sensation that would have been created when the Vice-President trekked across the line with his "Progressive" following in 1948!

Yet it remains within the ability of the Soviets to offer to West Germany the reunion of the country and the return of the lost territories in the East, as we cannot; and even the return of the Saar, which France is unwilling to hand back, but might yield on Soviet demand. The civilized and pro-Western Adenauer will make no deal with the Soviets. But if he can win nothing but disdain for Germany, who is to say that a barbarian will not appear to take advantage of the situation and enter into an unholy alliance which might lead to Germany's ruin and ours as well.

EDC is dead. What other means remain of tying Germany firmly to the West? There is a wider European scheme, favored by two of the most enlightened British papers, the *Observer* and the *Economist*, and indeed by Mendès-France and Robert Schuman. This would include Britain in a European coalition army to provide the counter-balance to Germany.

The *Economist* puts it this way: "If security can be got only by integration, then Britain may be forced to take part, if only during a period of trial during which French and Germans learn to trust one another. . . It might be shown that Britain commanded more influence in the world and more respect in the United States as the real leader of Western Europe than as a power pulled this way and that way by the claims of Europe, the Middle East, Far East and Africa. If Britain showed itself ready to act as a European power, it might excite in the United States a new interest in making the Atlantic Community a reality and NATO something more than a grand coalition." That, of course, is an Atlantic Union, the second and broader opportunity that remains open to us. *If we act in time.*

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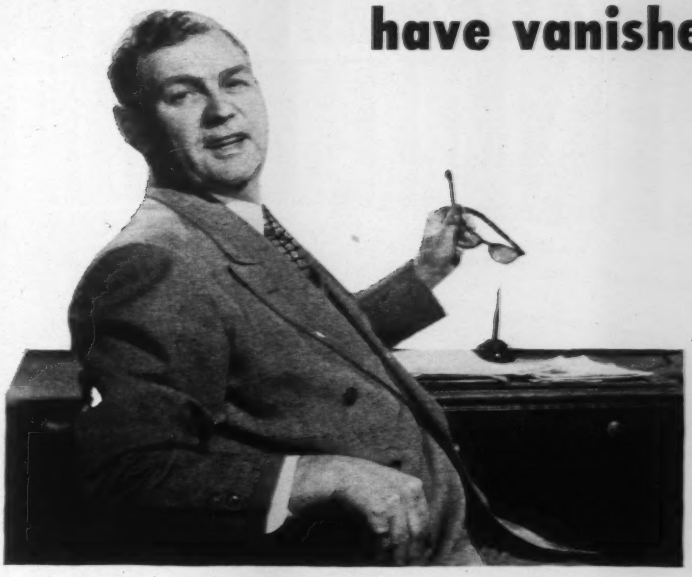

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Ottawa Letter

Dean of the Corps

By John A. Stevenson

THE PROFESSION of diplomat has always been held in high repute in France and the French tongue was long accepted as the chief language of diplomacy. So it is highly fitting that Hubert Guérin, France's Ambassador to Canada, should be the present dean of the diplomatic corps in Ottawa.

M. Guérin, born January 25, 1896, rounded off his education by securing a degree in letters and law from the University of Nancy. But he had not time to settle upon a career when he was caught up in the vortex of World War I. Serving as an infantry officer, he was seriously wounded and was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

After the war, he entered the French diplomatic service and his initiation in it was a secretaryship at the French Embassy in Washington. There he gained a first hand acquaintance with the atmosphere of North American political life, which has proved very useful to him since he arrived in Ottawa in 1949. He went back to France for a period to work in the Quai d'Orsay, the headquarters of France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, before he was sent to Rome as First Secretary and Counsellor. His spell of duty there proved abnormally long—from 1925 to 1940.

After the fall of France in the summer of 1940, when Marshal Petain and the sinister Pierre Laval took charge of the government, M. Guérin had no liking for their policy of collaboration with Hitler, but he decided that it was his duty to remain in the service of his unhappy country. So he accepted an appointment as Minister to Finland. After a short term at Helsinki he returned to Paris to become political director of the European-American section of the French Foreign Office.

By 1943, however, he had become disgusted with the Petain regime and had managed to get to Algiers, where he threw in his lot with the Free French movement headed by General de Gaulle. When France was liberated in 1944, de Gaulle formed a provisional government and sent M. Guerin to be its representative at the Vatican. But his second stay in Rome lasted only a year; he was transferred a year later to Brazil, where he remained for three years until he was posted to Ottawa in 1949.

M. Guérin therefore arrived in Ottawa

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HUBERT GUERIN: Professional.

with the equipment of diplomatic experience in several European capitals and in both the Americas. As he now ranks among the senior diplomats of France, his appointment to Ottawa marks the importance that France attaches to close relations with Canada. Also, no other foreign Embassy in Ottawa, except that of the United States, has as large a staff as the French. It includes an official who is described as "Assistant Cultural Attaché", and presumably one of his duties is to strengthen the cultural ties between Canada and France, which have been growing firmer as the result of the increasing disposition of young French-Canadians to complete their education in France. But M. Guérin, while he has made many friends in Quebec, is too sensible a man to give a sectional bias to the performance of his duties.

A dark-haired man of medium height, he is an admirable pattern of the French professional diplomat. His suave manners and engaging friendliness to everybody whom he meets are earmarks of the polished man of the world, but behind them is a shrewd mind and an ample fund of French clarity of thought and diction.

No other country has such a magnificent single establishment for its Embassy as France possesses in the fine large building erected on the bank of Ottawa hard by both Rideau Hall and the residence of our own Prime Minister. Its only drawback, a disgrace to Ottawa, is the noisome odor, rising from the outlet of one of the city's largest sewers, which envelops it in summer. But that does not deter M. and Madame Guérin from practising diligently the art of hospitality with French skill and elegance for the benefit of their friends. They have two daughters, who are both at school in Canada.

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EVER GIVE a "leg up" to a knight in full armour? In a recent film about Joan of Arc the movie makers got over this weighty problem by dressing the actress who played the title part in a suit of armour made of aluminum. Result: shooting, including scenes showing Joan mounting her horse, proceeded on schedule.

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Films

Going to the Fights?

By Mary Lowrey Ross

CINEMASCOPE marches on, accommodating wider and wider landscapes and more and more people. The trouble is that its actual scope is still rigidly limited by the imagination of the producer, and the producer's imagination rarely ventures beyond the range imposed by the paying customer. As a result, the cinemascopic version of a familiar theme differs as little from its predecessors as a blown-up family snapshot differs from the original print. It's just bigger.

The bigness, to be sure, offers certain advantages. Action and violence on the widest possible scale seem to be, at the moment, the screen's most effective answer to television, which, at its best, is unable to produce any sort of physical conflict much more impressive than a scrap in a telephone booth. CinemaScope was quick to recognize this particular handicap and exploit it to its farthest limits. So the fights go on, getting more frequent, more violent and more arbitrary, with every two or three million-dollar production.

Every seasoned movie-goer knows that screen fist-fights are as carefully arranged for maximum violence and minimum injury as a wrestling match in the Maple Leaf Gardens. He knows, too, that if the hero's left and right were actually half as deadly and precise as they seem to be on the screen, the contender would come out at the end of the first round looking like Ezzard Charles at the end of the fourteenth. Apparently these considerations don't make any difference; the show of violence is enough. For this movie-reviewer it is a good deal more than enough.

Early in *Hell Below Zero* Alan Ladd engages in a fist-fight with a crooked mining-promoter. The fight takes place in a luxury apartment, lavishly furnished, and though it looks important and goes on until everything breakable except the two contestants has been smashed to bits, the fight itself has no relevance whatever to the general action, the challenger being knocked clear out of the plot at the end of the first bout. This fight is simply thrown in gratis, "for your added enjoyment".

The fight over, Alan Ladd turns down his sleeves, straightens his tie, and heads for the Antarctic. He is on the trail of a beautiful girl who, in turn, is on the trail of her missing father, operator of a whaling fleet. This idyllic interval is over in no time, and the fights are on again. One, between Hero Ladd and the villain, takes place in the hold of the whaling vessel, goes on interminably, and ends in a draw. The big final event is staged on an icefloe. It opens with gunfire, merges into a hand-to-hand battle, and ends with the villain disappearing into the Antarctic Ocean. There are minor skirmishes along the way, and Alan Ladd emerges from all of them without so much as a Band-aid on his handsome nose.

Columbia Pictures

ALAN LADD: Without so much as a Band-aid on his handsome nose.

Over one long sequence, *Hell Below Zero* turns unaccountably into a documentary, complete with detailed descriptions of whaling operations and a resonant voice on the soundtrack. It seems that aboard a whaling vessel you can clean a whale and slice it into steaks as easily as a housewife can handle a haddock at the kitchen sink. This is the last kind of information one expected to come across in an Alan Ladd epic.

There are three more fist-fights in *Valley of the Kings* (maybe this column should really be handled by a sporting editor). The first one is a mere warm-up between a Bedouin and Robert Taylor. After that, Archaeologist Taylor takes after Eleanor Parker, a pious girl who is in Egypt to prove the historicity of the Old Testament story of Joseph. They are presently overtaken by a sandstorm which blots out everything except the seams in the screen. Both emerge without a hair out of place and Hero Taylor immediately plunges into a fight with another Bedouin —native swords and shields followed by the usual fisticuffs. The final event took place on the façade of an Egyptian temple and was so violent and prolonged that it finally rocked me to sleep.

Watching TV tonight, or going to the fights?

Books

The Age of the Amateur Writer

By Robertson Davies

A PUBLISHER REMARKED to me recently that Canada was the only country in the world to receive the full output of books from both England and the U.S.A., and he estimated it at about 2,000 titles a month. I have been wondering, idly, how many of these 2,000 books are the work of amateur writers. Certainly it seems to me that of the scores of books that reach my desk a great many are written by people who have no true skill in writing.

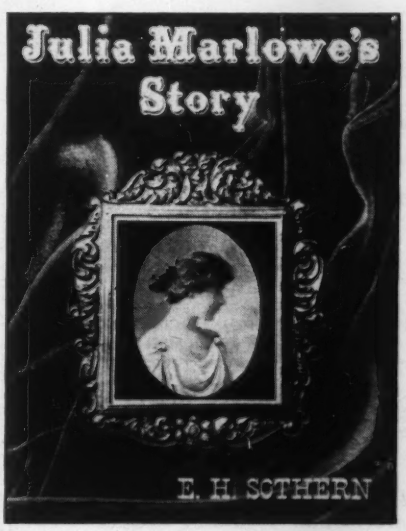
This is not to say that they are all bad or ill-written books. Some of them are hopeless, of course—the depressing products of trivial minds. But many others are the work of people who have a small talent, which they have not troubled to cultivate or refine, and these books are readable, though they are usually disappointing. The writers have a good story to tell, and they have some grace in expression, but they do not know how to shape a book. Like amateur artists their work often has a surface charm, but lacks lasting interest; it is not talent that is lacking, so much as professional skill, practice and application.

Many of these amateur books are works of biography or autobiography. Two such come to hand today. The first is *Kate Terry Gielgud*, who has written an account of her own life; the second is *Julia Marlowe's Story*, written by her husband E. H. Sothern. Both subjects are interesting; both books have charming pages; but both, for all their interest, are amateur works and disappointing.

Why, then, write of them here? Because it seems to me that there is so much amateur writing put before the public these days that the time has come for critics to stop either ignoring it or praising it beyond its desert, and instead to try to say something about the faults which it exhibits, even at its best.

The chief of these faults is that it is short-winded. These amateur biographers and autobiographers begin well, but they cannot stay the course. The early chapters of their books are often excellent. Mrs. Gielgud's account of a Victorian childhood in a family which united the comfortable wealth of the Lewises with the charm and artistic interests of the Terrys is delightful; but the story of her adult life is disappointing. What Sothern has to say about the childhood and girlhood of his wife gives us a wonderful insight into a side of theatrical life which is usually neglected; but the chapters about her years of fame are thin. Hundreds of amateur writers begin their books with descriptions of childhood which make us catch our breath again and again with their felicity and sympathy and humor, but as soon as maturity is reached the books trail off into catalogues of names, experiences dully described, and reticences which irritate the reader, however desirable they may seem to the writer.

Does the fault lie in the pattern of life itself? Are we so much more preceptive and individual as children? Do we, when once we have hit our stride in life, or found our niche (or our rut), become such dull dogs? I, for one, refuse to believe it. It is not the material, but the writer's lack of skill, which is responsible for these disappointments. When we write of childhood, memory does the work of selection for us; we recall vividly what we experienced vividly. But when we write of our adult life the desire to appear before the world in a favorable light warps our judgment and censors our expression. Not only do we want to show ourselves to what we believe to be best advantage; we also want to avoid hurting feelings, re-heating old quarrels—in short, re-living our lives in imagination. In these amateur biographies and autobiographies the adult chapters suffer from a lack of courage and a lack of honesty; to be blunt, they have no artistic integrity.



JACKET DESIGN by Philip J. Fiorello; photo by Rose and Sands.

JULIA MARLOWE: A portrait by Irving R. Wiles; from the book jacket.

Honest autobiography is, of course, hard work. Many readers will recall the uproar that greeted H. G. Wells's *Experiment in Autobiography* in 1934; here was a book in which the writer did not exhibit himself as his own hero, was not invariably kind about his contemporaries, and made sharp judgments on his parents. Perhaps no other book by Wells aroused so much disapproval and tongue-clicking. But the book is still packed with interest, and it was written by a man of letters who knew how to keep the interest of his story from first to last. Wells's life was a struggle from the beginning; he told us of the struggle when he might have wrapped himself in a cloak of success, and given a dull record of his triumphs.

Mrs. Gielgud's story has gentle charm. She was Kate Terry's daughter, and the niece of Ellen Terry. As a child she knew scores of famous Victorians who were family friends; she was on excellent terms with Sir Henry Irving, and Lewis Carroll counted her among the little girls whom he delighted to entertain. As we read her account of her childhood we feel yet again that the harsh things which have been said about Victorian home life, and Victorian ideas of child upbringing, have been cruel exaggerations. Certainly any system of education and code of behavior which created a character like Mrs. Gielgud was an admirable one. But when she had grown up and married, the charming

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child seemed to be replaced by a cultivated, observant, but exceeding cautious and reserved lady who gives us her opinions by halves. She saw much that was of great interest in the English and French theatre, but her critical judgments lack edge and certainty. She still knew great numbers of famous people, but what she tells us about them are superficialities, though we do not believe for an instant that she is a superficial observer. Caution has gripped her.

The difference between the amateur autobiographer and the professional man of letters is that the former is always thinking of what people will think of her, whereas the latter is thinking only of what he wants other people to think. She writes to make a pretty book; he writes, like an artist, because he must observe, create and record. Mrs. Gielgud has made a very pretty book, and we are grateful. But how we wish that a woman of her experience and obvious distinction of mind had possessed the temperament of the true writer.

Writing of his wife, Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern has a magnificent subject. Miss Marlowe possessed, during the great years of her career, that quality which distinguished so many nineteenth century actors of the first rank, and which seems to be lacking in modern actors of any rank; I mean an ability to suggest, in whatever part they played, imaginative worlds so rich that they possessed the minds of those who saw them, and left in those minds traces of a magic which the passing of years could not dim. Sothern and Marlowe, Forbes-Robertson, Irving and Terry, Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, Martin-Harvey—these people brought a wealth of their own to great plays and even to trashy plays, and they understood romance as no actor understands it today. But Mr. Sothern cannot give us a hint of this in his book.

Again, the description of a difficult childhood and an early struggle to get a place on the stage is well done, though we are aware how much that was harsh and ugly has been left out. But the description of the years of success is thin; when we are moved to worship by the pictures of Julia Marlowe's beauty, Mr. Sothern jogs our elbow with an actor's jocosity, and an unskilled writer's superficialities. He is an amateur. Of course he is; acting was his profession. But how many people who can hold a pen, or use a dictating machine, have the sense to refrain? Alas, their number dwindles every day.

KATE TERRY GIELGUD—an autobiography with an introduction by Sir John Gielgud — pp. 230, illustrations and index—*British Books*—$4.25.

JULIA MARLOWE'S STORY—by E. H. Sothern—pp. 237 and illustrations—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.00.

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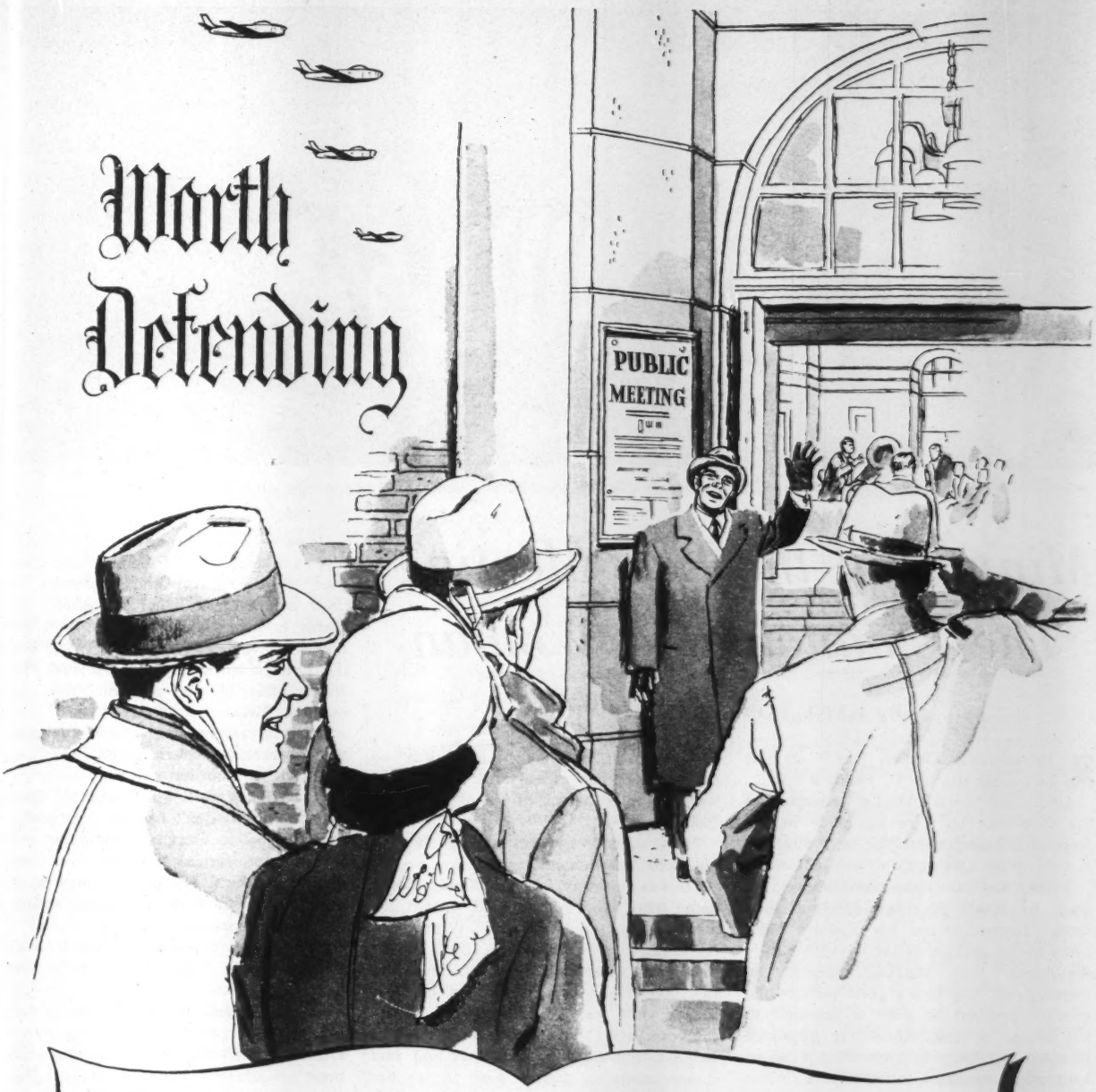

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JOHN DECKER, the artist, and his wife Phyllis in one corner of the studio at Bundy Drive. *Jack Wilkes*

Minutes of the Last Meeting: The Emancipated Woman

By GENE FOWLER: PART VII

ON BARRYMORE, Decker, and I set out by car to pay W. C. Fields a visit.

Upon our arrival Decker manipulated the door-knocker, a device made in the form of a woodpecker. The beak attacked a door panel when a cord was pulled.

There was a loudspeaker above the door, by means of which Uncle Claude would respond from his upstairs hide-away to the pecking of the wooden bird—sometimes with startling effect. The cunning old chap had a good view of the grounds and of the path of entrance to his house, a long, cloisterlike approach shielded by a pergola over which vines of wild grape struggled to keep alive. When the comedian saw friends approaching he would wait until they used the woodpecker and then call out various insults, some of them quite bawdy, or utter words of endearment in falsetto voice.

In the office our friend was leaning against the bar, his broad back to us. With him was Gregory LaCava. He was immaculately dressed, as though he had just returned from a formal call. In a trembling hand he held a triple martini. On the wall behind the bar hung a photograph of Fields and Miss Mae West, in which he was pictured tugging at the corset strings of the bosomy actress. It was a scene from a screenplay in which each star had stopped just this side of manslaughter in trying to outdo the other. Fields was staring at this photograph, and at first we assumed that Miss West at last had found a way to deflate our pal; sent him a poisoned watermelon or a lock of a film-producer's hair.

"Bad omen!" he was saying through his teeth. "Bad omen!"

"It was this way," said LaCava. "Some dame who lived up the road wanted for a long time to meet Bill. Wrote him daily fan letters, telegrams, tried to get him on the telephone, even sent flowers to the house. She kept it up and up; and today, while we were sitting here, knocking everybody except Gene Buck, this lady's Filipino butler came over and said it was madam's dearest wish to see her hero. This broken-down juggler is a ham at heart, and the flattery got through to him finally. He dressed, as you can see, in his heartbreaker's outfit, while I mixed martinis in the rubber keg; and then we took it with us up the hill to call on this lady."

"It was fantastic!" said Uncle Claude. "Jack, *you* should have been there. Lionel too."

"Why don't we go now?" inquired Jack. "Is she young?"

"Wait," LaCava said. "I thought something was peculiar about the whole place. Awful quiet, and the smell of flowers. The Filipino bowed us into the parlor, and there—good Lord! There was a coffin, open, and a dead dame in it!"

"He ain't kidding," said Fields. "Stretched out cold!"

"And while we stood there gawking," said LaCava, "the Filipino boy came over to the casket and addressed the dead woman. 'He's here, madam. Mr. Fields is here. And you have met him now, like you always wanted.' And then the Filipino turned to Bill and said, 'Mr. Fields, this is my madam. Meet my madam. Madam, meet Mr. Fields.'"

There was a moment of silence before the irreverent Decker asked, "Did she acknowledge the introduction?"

"Go to hell, will you?" shouted Uncle Claude. "I just don't like dead people!"

Returning to Decker's studio we were pleasantly surprised to find the long-absent Sadakichi Hartmann seated at the dining-room table, eating some strange-looking concoction.

"Oho!" said Barrymore. "The lean and hungry-looking Cassius is with us once again."

Our hero-elect merely waved a fork; otherwise he ignored our greetings. Phyllis Decker had let him in, but for once had been too sleepy to make breakfast. Hartmann had gone to the refrigerator to help himself and by some mistake had selected, it turned out, a plate of horsemeat prepared for Decker's dogs.

Hartmann informed me that he had decided at last to set down the story of his extramarital experience with a New England poetess. He showed me some ten pages typed by the secretary and several letters the poetess had written, which he had kept all these years.

Sadakichi had selected ten of her many letters with a view to publishing them posthumously under the title "Letters to a Married Man".

It was in May, 1899 that Sadakichi met the young New England poetess, whom we shall call Martha, for convenience sake. He was still married to Betty, and by now had two sons and three daughters

by her. The poetess was unmarried.

"She had a New England conscience," he said, "which was constantly at war with her fierce desire to be an active force in the women's emancipation movement. She wanted to have a child by a literary man without marriage; but after she had it, wanted the man too. She had such widespread connections all over the New England states that the illegitimate birth caused an awful scandal, and for years I was barred from lecturing in New England. Her letters were a chronicle of the emotions of a high-minded New England woman, an authoress, who, influenced even against her own convictions by the liberal preachments of the all-out feminists of the day, chose to burden her life with the problem of motherhood outside wedlock. The impress upon her super-sensitive mind was great when New England wrath fell upon her. The recurrent self-accusation and doubt over the moral validity of her action returned over and over again to that one cry of pain: 'It was wrong!' The struggle to justify it to herself, and then the unconquerable attachment to her lover and the father of her child, these things formed a commentary on the problems of women's emancipation—as it would in some circles even now."

In Martha's first letter, in June 1900, soon after her illegitimate son Robert was born, she expressed the hope that Sadakichi would come to see their child. In a subsequent letter she said she had returned briefly to her native New England, notwithstanding the scorn of her fellows, and, with her child, was residing for the time being in a room afforded by one of her braver cousins. Life in her native community became difficult for Martha, what with the meagre allowance afforded her by her outraged parents, and the scornful attitude of the neighbors. She left New England for an out-of-the-way place in New Jersey. There she lived on top of a mountain, she wrote, but only in the physical sense, not the spiritual.

The correspondence shows her to have been a gentlewoman of superior mind; neurotic perhaps, but forthright and brave. She discussed in a lively fashion the new books she managed to come by, pictures she saw or remembered, as well as certain musical compositions with which she seemed quite familiar. She spoke of Sadakichi's writing a symphony—a side of his genius that no one else seemed aware of, then or thereafter. (It was a way of his, when not boasting of what he already had accomplished, to talk profusely about some mighty project he planned to undertake. Perhaps a symphony was one of the many facets of his wishful-thinking process.)

As the years passed she made several plans for a reunion with the father of her child. In one instance she suggested that

Why the lady's ALLERGY suddenly vanished . . .

DOCTORS who treat allergy frequently encounter cases that have all the elements of good detective stories.

Consider, for example, the case of the housewife who had asthma and hay fever every summer. Strangely enough, her doctor found that pollens—which usually bring on these disorders—did *not* cause her trouble. Tests showed that she was sensitive to feathers, particularly those of the sparrow.

In tracking down clues to this case, it was discovered that outside the patient's bedroom was a vine in which many sparrows nested. When the vine was cut down and the sparrows departed—so did the patient's asthma!

Allergies may be caused by an almost endless number of substances which, to the average person, are entirely harmless. The person sensitive to one or more of them may develop skin rashes, sneezing attacks, digestive disturbances and other allergic reactions.

Most allergies are mild, and only occasional attacks occur. However, people highly sensitive to such substances as feathers, pollens, or dusts may have attacks so severe and persistent that both physical and mental health are affected. Whether the allergy is mild or severe, it is important to find the cause of the trouble.

Allergies due to an obscure cause—or more than one cause—generally require detailed diagnostic studies, including simple skin tests. These usually reveal the cause of the allergic condition. Once found, complete relief may follow simply by avoiding the offending substance.

If treatment is necessary, the doctor will prescribe in accordance with the nature of the patient's sensitivities. Generally, a series of immunizing inoculations are given. These may greatly relieve allergic symptoms in over 4 out of 5 of the cases *provided patients maintain close and continued cooperation with the doctor.*

Whenever recurring and unexplained attacks of sneezing, itching eyes, skin eruptions, digestive upsets, headache, or "wheezy" breathing occur, medical attention should not be delayed. For early treatment brings best results—especially for "hay fever" and other seasonal allergies.

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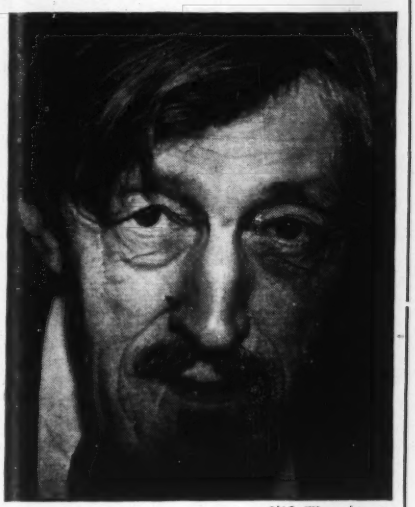
Saturday Nigh

He visit her in New Jersey and pose as her cousin. But nothing came of this or of her other bids for happiness. She could but keep on swimming upstream in the fast-flowing river of make-believe.

Whenever she changed her residence—and she found it necessary to do so quite frequently—she was plagued by such personal questions as, why didn't she, a young widow, wear black? There were many embarrassing inquiries whenever she applied for, or briefly held, a clerical job. She finally decided to change her name to Miss So-and-So, offering in explanation that she was a disciple of the emancipated Miss Lucy Stone and, as such, pledged to guard her status as an individualist. This unorthodox stand only worsened her plight in a generation not yet used to the ways of purposeful women.

For a time her courage and her pride left her. She cried out, not so much



Cliff Wesselmann

SADAKICHI HARTMANN: "The trashy philanderer with the hangdog look".

against the man himself as against the conventional world. She was writing to him, she said, with a blanket draped about her shoulders, for it was cold, and she felt "weary, maimed, and broken".

Toward the close of this one-way correspondence Martha — quite unreasonably, to Sadakichi's way of thinking—wrote a letter of renunciation. In it she revealed the torments she had for so long a time endured. It was not so much, she said, that her heart had been hurt, or that her youth, her life even, had been cut off from every future possibility of love and happiness, as it was the strong inference she must draw from his cold silence to her questions; the probability that he thought she had been wrong in having loved him, and he in having loved her. That, she said, was the cruellest bitterness beyond which there was no relief but death.

Toward the conclusion of this long

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letter the writer abruptly departed from her years of effort to spare him blame. It was as though a flimsy bridge quite suddenly had given way beneath her feet and plunged her into the depths. Never before, she said, had she cursed anyone. But now, having lived through a terrible trial, it was more than human nature could bear. He must know that she had never been content with the inferior loves that many times had been offered her. Instead, she had waited for a love that she could feel in her heart was a real love. She had thought theirs was that great love, for her soul, she said, had adored him.

"But I now know it never could have been love at all—because love is fire and iron. And it was wicked to give me anything that was not good and true. It was all wrong then, and the world may so well end for me. My nature is shaken to its depths, and my life is a horrible disaster."

In the next mail Martha posted a letter of denunciation in which she referred to Sadakichi as "the trashy philanderer with the hangdog look of a knave when caught"; and as "one who hovers about a cheap bohemia, and who imagines that a short-lived picturesqueness, which finally turns to unattractiveness, deceives any but children or fools for long".

Many years passed before Sadakichi again heard from Martha. She wrote from Italy that Robert had grown up to be a strong though gentle person, had enlisted in the army and gone to France in 1918. She too had gone abroad, with the Red Cross.

Robert and his mother met overseas when he was on leave in Paris. He brought her some white asters, she said, his favorite flowers. After this short respite Robert rejoined his outfit at the battlefront and his mother resumed her duties as a Red-Cross worker.

Robert subsequently wrote his mother that he was about to be given another short leave, and could she meet him in Paris. She prepared a room for him at a pension and put a vase of white asters on a table beside his bed.

"He never came to look at the white new flowers," the last letter from Martha to Sadakichi said, "and so perished my dearest hope—under the poppies of Flanders."

The strange man that was Sadakichi Hartmann said to me at Decker's studio, "After Robert's death the meaning of life became obscure to me. I lost interest in the pattern of it."

This is the seventh of ten excerpts from "Minutes of the Last Meeting", by Gene Fowler. Copyright 1954 by Gene Fowler. A Viking Press book published in Canada by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. (pp. 277. $4.50). The eighth instalment will appear in next week's issue.

Business

Fluctuation in Income Requires Tax Relief

By JAMES OLDFORD

ON THE RECENT FLURRY caused by changes in the income tax structure of the United States has focussed attention on the changes made in the taxation of incomes in this country since 1946. These changes have put us ahead of other countries in dealing with the problem of double taxation of corporate profits. In addition, our taxation authorities have made a start on the task of settling the tax load more equitably on businesses that are subject to widely fluctuating incomes.

With most businesses the net profit is such a small proportion of sales dollars that small percentage changes in their costs, business volume, or mark-up have a pronounced effect upon the extent of their taxable profits. As we have passed through a decade in which changes in business conditions have been the rule rather than the exception, most business firms have found that fluctuations in their incomes have raised difficult tax problems.

The graduated schedules of income tax rates, which are designed to put into practice the principle of taxation in accordance with the ability to pay, have worked against these businesses. At current rates a corporation with a taxable income of $20,000 in two successive years would pay $4,000 income tax each year. If $15,000 of the $40,000 taxable income were to be received in one year and $25,000 in the other, then it would be necessary to pay an additional tax of $1,450. The inequity where there are fluctuations in the incomes of unincorporated businesses is much more severe.

The averaging of incomes for tax purposes seems the most logical answer to the difficulties of these businesses. The authorities have been slow to adopt this idea, however. Farmers and fishermen have been allowed to use a five-year average in arriving at their tax liability. Even this privileged group is faced with the requirement that five-year blocks cannot overlap for averaging purposes, a much less flexible arrangement than that of averaging the incomes on a progressive basis each year.

The only relief offered to the average business is the privilege of carrying losses over into the calculation of tax liability in years of profit. If a loss is sustained in one financial year, it may be deducted from the income of the previous year. If the loss exceeds the income of that year, then it may be deducted from the profits of the succeeding five years until it is fully offset.

At first sight this appears to be quite a generous provision. For those operating a new business it is just that. This right to accumulate initial losses for offsetting purposes in subsequent years of profit can be combined with the right to hold off claims for capital cost allowances to great advantage. It affords the new business a comfortable tax cushion to lean upon as it develops from an unprofitable venture into a profitable enterprise.

The weakness in this plan for the relief of businesses that suffer years of loss is that it only permits the business to dip back into the profits of one year prior to its period of adversity. It should be noted at this time that the U.S. authorities, in making their recent tax changes, had to go back two years to provide tax relief for certain industries.

This limitation in the relief offered Canadian business is bound to work hardship in the case of any industry that suffers a recession of more than one year's duration or a recession of sufficient severity to bring about losses in excess of the previous year's profit. For the established business which meets this difficulty there is meagre comfort in the provision that losses may be charged against future profits. What if there are none for a protracted period?

While the most desirable solution to the problem of fluctuation of income may be a flexible system of averaging, available to all businesses, it seems that a desirable intermediate step would be to permit the charging back of losses against the profits of much more than a single previous year.

Such a move would be in keeping with the policy of cyclical taxation, which has been referred to on occasion in the past. It is economic wisdom to offer a tax refund to the firm that is suffering adversity —at the time of its greatest need, not when it is well on the road to recovery. In this way our taxation system can be used to help offset the effect of any general business recession. Our present system of limiting the tax relief at the time losses are suffered and of offering tax relief in a subsequent period of rising profits can hardly qualify as sound economics.

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By Order of the Board.

G. G. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
26th August, 1954.

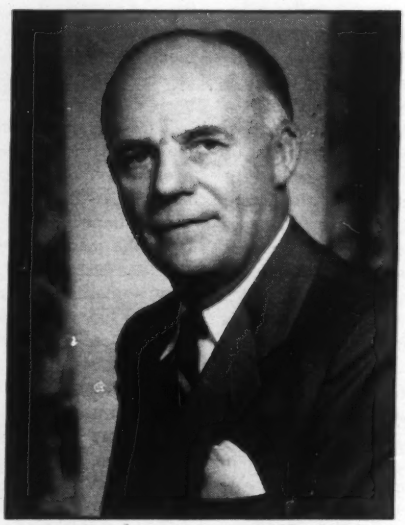
Who's Who in Business

"A Sense of Achievement"

By John Irwin

"DO NOT worry too much about salary, but think a little about the opportunity or challenge offered. Don't hesitate to take responsibility even though you may think you'll get your knuckles rapped." This advice, given to young men who aim at top executive positions by Humphrey B. Style, president of the big John Inglis Company, could be the secret of his own personal success.

Of medium height, with brown eyes and light brown hair, Humphrey Style is an engineer who has been "through the mill" and has earned an international reputation. When he was appointed president of John Inglis in 1951, at the age of 48 (he also became chairman and president of the English Electric Company of Canada at St. Catharines, Ontario, which controls John Inglis), he was a comparative newcomer to Canada, but had many years' experience as a senior representative of Canadian interests abroad.



Ashley & Crippen

HUMPHREY B. STYLE

One of five children of a prominent English brewer, he was born at Boxley, Kent, and attended Marlborough, one of England's famous schools. He went on to Cambridge where he graduated with a B.A. in engineering. "Engineering appealed to me more than beer."

His first job was with a locomotive works at Stoke and he later accepted an appointment building and operating railroads in Venezuela. He was to spend 20 years, off and on, in South America.

While on leave from Caracas in 1929, he decided to see something of the United States and Canada. He called on the International Power Company at Montreal, and as a result went to Bolivia, where he subsequently became general manager of a subsidiary, the Bolivian Power Company. He stayed there for eight years, during which time he married Anita Dolores Brunson, born in Chile of a Swedish father and Spanish mother. They now have one son and three daughters.

Shortly before World War II, Mr. Style made up his mind to go to England and there he joined Edmundson's Electricity Corporation as deputy manager. He was general manager of the Wessex Electricity Company from 1942 to 1945—these years were among the most strenuous in his career. He is reticent about them, but concedes he had "a pretty busy time".

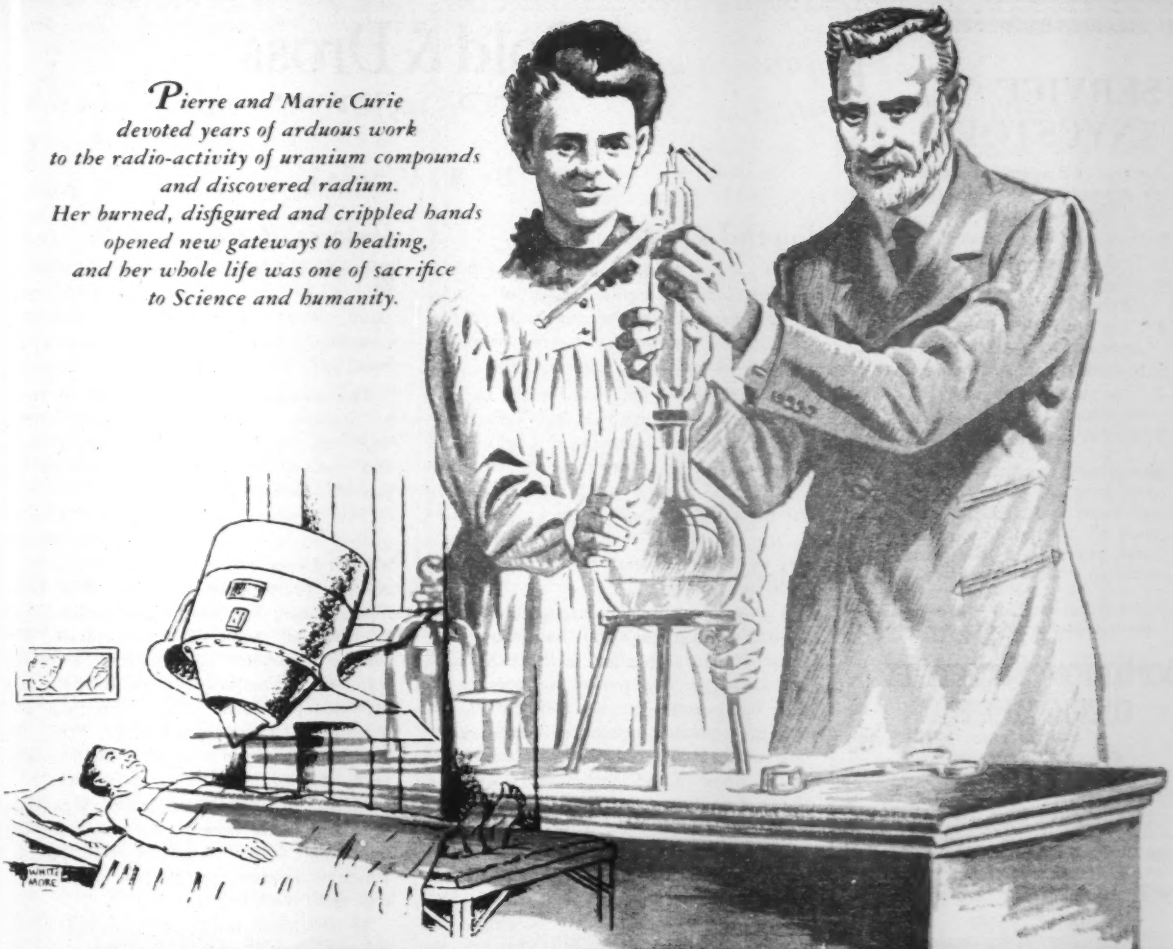
When the Labor Government took office in 1945 and started its policy of nationalization, Mr. Style, who values individual initiative, accepted an offer to return to South America. This time it was to Brazil. The great Canadian company, the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, appointed him their chief executive in Rio de Janeiro. He assumed the presidency of the various tramway, light, power, gas and telephone companies which operate under Brazilian Traction.

In 1950, John Inglis Company in Toronto was looking for a president. At the same time, Mr. Style was thinking of the education of his children and future opportunity. These considerations influenced his decision to leave Brazil.

He lives in a comfortable three-storey house in Rosedale in Toronto. He is fond of relaxing in his garden. "I like the bright colors of an English herbaceous border and I find mowing the lawn excellent exercise." He plays golf (handicap 18) and tennis "for the fun of it". His choice in reading tends towards a good biography—"I like reading the life of prominent people, good and bad".

Mr. Style has a strong sense of the importance of teamwork and spirit among his fellow workers. "I see all the difference in the world between the man who works only for his pay and the man who works for the company as well. The latter gets much more out of his job; he enjoys his work, has a sense of loyalty and achievement and knows that his future and the company's are the same thing."

Pierre and Marie Curie
devoted years of arduous work
to the radio-activity of uranium compounds
and discovered radium.
Her burned, disfigured and crippled hands
opened new gateways to healing,
and her whole life was one of sacrifice
to Science and humanity.



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Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Capital Estates

I AM HOLDING a considerable amount of Capital Estates, bought at a price slightly higher than the present market of $5.20. Do you advise buying more or selling?—E. M. P., Chilliwack, B.C.

Capital Estates Inc. was formed in 1935 to acquire the equity held by Coast Breweries Ltd. in two companies: Lucky Lager Brewing Co. and Interstate Development Co. Capital Estates holds 41 per cent of the outstanding stock of Lucky Lager and by the end of this year will bring its interests up to 49 per cent by the purchase of additional shares.

Lucky Lager is the largest brewery in the California area and has moved up from 26th to 12th place in the U.S. brewing industry. The market for beer in the U.S. has become fiercely competitive with brewers reducing prices or increasing the size of cans in an effort to capture a larger share of the market. In California, the big mid-western brewers are driving hard to increase their sales. As a result all U.S. brewers, squeezed as they are by rising costs, are finding it difficult to maintain profit margins.

The dividend rate was increased to 30 cents from 28 cents following the five-for-one stock split and provides a yield of about 6 per cent on the present price. This is reduced to Canadian holders because of the exchange rate and the loss of the 20 per cent tax credit.

The main appeal of the stock lies in the report that an offer to purchase the brewery was made by another large U.S. firm. This, of course, is a speculative factor and depends upon the price being great enough to compensate for capital gains taxes, and the deal becoming a reality.

While the stock seems a fair hold, it does not appear attractive for further purchases in view of the difficulties the industry in general is encountering.

Ontario Pyrites

I HAVE 2,100 shares of Ontario Pyrites at an average price of $1.38 per share. What can you tell me about this company? Should I take a loss now or hold?—E. M. L., Owen Sound, Ont.

This company was incorporated in 1942 to acquire two groups of claims near Sudbury, Ontario. These properties had had considerable work done on them by previous owners.

The present company, which is controlled by a Ventures subsidiary, Hoyle Mining Company, has just about completed the pre-production stage. The pilot mill is being run to provide carload lots of zinc and copper-lead concentrates for sample shipments to smelters. Exploration and development work to date has provided ore reserves of 10 million tons grading 1.15 per cent copper, 0.81 per cent lead, 3.50 per cent zinc, 0.018 ounces gold and 1.55 ounces silver per ton.

Upon the results of these large-scale tests will likely depend the course of the financing, which Ventures will handle, which is required to provide a commercial mill installation.

If debenture financing is arranged, the present capital structure of the company will remain unaltered. If further stock financing is deemed advisable, it seems likely that a reorganization would have to be effected for, of the 6 million authorized shares, 5,452,309 have been issued.

The present price of the stock would seem to have taken all of these possibilities into consideration. The long retreat from the 1952 high of 3.20 appears to have finally halted, with market action for this year being confined to a narrow range between 65 and 95 cents.

Should good financing news appear, it seems quite possible that the stock will be lifted out of its present static position and an advance to around $1.50 could ensue.

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To sell here would hardly seem good tactics. It seems better to stretch patience a little longer.

Brazilian Traction

W. WOULD YOU *consider Brazilian Traction a reasonably safe buy at the present price of around 7½ for an indefinite hold? I have 300 shares bought three years ago at 10½. The price and yield look attractive but I am not in a position to assess the risk. — D. M., Ottawa.*

In view of the number of inquiries we receive on this stock, it seems fair to wonder whether every investor in Canada owns shares in it.

The perpetually boiling political pot in Brazil has provided a great deal of concern to shareholders and the recent suicide of President Vargas has done little to allay their disquietude.

It seems better to take the long-term view with regard to this compay. Basically, a utility company is a long-term growth proposition and Brazilian has been growing with the development of Brazil. The development of Brazil has been seriously hampered by the difficult foreign exchange situation that the unbridled inflation in the country has led to. This very situation would seem to be the best guarantee that cash dividends will continue on this stock, for Brazil must encourage dollar investments and gain dollar exchange if it is to surmount its currency difficulties. Any attempt to curtail the payment of dividends would have immediate repercussions throughout the free world. As in the past, whatever political party is in control will endeavor to manoeuvre around this situation for fear of causing further economic difficulties to the country.

At the present price and yield, Brazil seems to be a fair trading risk for any account, with a possible short-term recovery target of 9.

Stop Losses

O. OFTEN *in your remarks you refer to the use of "stop loss" orders. Would you please explain what these are and how they are used?—C. S., Ottawa.*

A stop loss order is an order placed with a broker to protect profits or limit losses either above or below the market price of a stock. It does not become effective until a board lot of the stock sells at the price indicated. Then it becomes a market order, that is one to be executed immediately and at the price of the first bid available in the case of a selling order.

For a concrete example, suppose one had a considerable profit in a stock such as General Motors. While hoping for the stock to go higher, there is always the possibility that the market, and the stock will have

The St. Lawrence Seaway — and its Significance

THE SEAWAY . . . the employment that will be created . . . the business expansion it will stimulate . . . and the impact it is expected to have on our overall economy, is the subject of our September Review and Securities List.

Also of timely interest are sections devoted to the Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal, together with particulars of the "Rights" which each bank has recently issued to its shareholders. (Investors wishing to buy additional "Rights" or exercise, or sell their "Rights", are invited to do so through us.)

The Review contains a list of investment suggestions, and this month we have included a selection of securities of some Canadian companies likely to benefit from the Seaway project. To secure a copy, please telephone or write for

Review and Securities List

September issue.

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a sharp decline. The recent break in New York is an illustration.

The break, and the subsequent recovery, give us an opportunity to locate our stop loss. From the high of 82¾ GM drifted lower, then broke to 76⅝.

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Stop loss orders are most effective on actively traded stocks and more efficient in New York stocks than issues traded only in Canada. Closer margins are permissible on "buy on stop" orders due to the simple fact one can almost always buy stocks, but they can be hard to sell.

In Brief

I HAVE *some shares of Fission Mines. Do you know anything about this stock or is it worth knowing anything about?—D. V. M., Toronto.*

Not that I can see.

FOR *three years I have held 2,000 shares of Great Mountain Iron Corporation. Having heard nothing from the company during this time, I am anxious to know of anything you could report. My problem is—should I hold them, sell them or burn them?—J. E. M., Stoney Lake, Ont.*

Why not frame them?

I HAVE *held shares in Cuyuni Goldfields for quite some time and would appreciate an opinion as to whether to continue to hold them or sell them.—M. A. E., Calgary.*

Sell them—if you can.

WHAT SHOULD *I do with shares of Empire Cobalt Mines?—S. A. I., Toronto.*

Got a match?

I AM *told that Old Smoky Oil is a good buy. What do you say? — C. E. R., Hamilton, Ont.*

I'm speechless.

WHAT IS *your opinion of the chart position of Algoma Steel now?—C. R. B., Toronto.*

Minor support near 39. Breaking that, the target is 30.

I HOLD *shares in Major Oil. What do you think of the prospects of this company?—M. E., Toronto.*

Minor—very.

WHAT *do you think of Aumaque?—C. F. F., Barrie, Ont.*

See the underwriters. Maybe the undertakers.

Advertising

Chairs and Shoes

By John Carlton

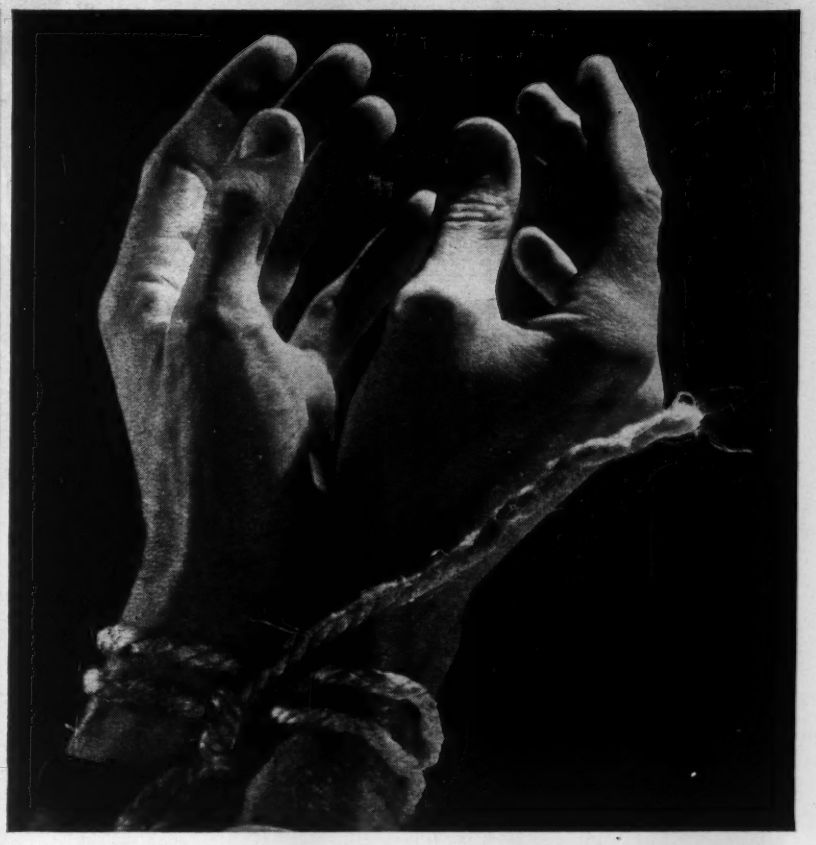
MORSE JEWELLERS, Toronto, are semi-apologetic for selling chairs in the company stores. They feel there is something *infra dig* for a jeweller to sell furniture. Why not? There are no limits to which diversification of merchandise in retail stores cannot go. Almost simultaneously with the Morse ad., Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, in one of its admirable series of small space announcements, recalled that around the end of the last century, when aluminum was practically a precious metal, a famous racing stable had one of its thoroughbreds shod with aluminum shoes. The shoes were made at Tiffany's, New York.

It is unusual for an advertiser to solicit business on the grounds that it is badly needed. That is what American Airlines, Inc., did immediately after the settlement of their pilots' strike. Newspapers in Canada and the United States carried the straightforward, simple and perfectly understandable message: "The strike is over! American Lines again offers you the best of service. We need your business and hope you will make your reservation promptly."

The Alberta Travel Bureau is philosophical about summer tourist trade. It recognizes that other provinces may have an edge on Alberta in several ways, so it comes out strongly with the slogan, "It's Alberta in Autumn! . . . after the rush is over." The copy adds: "With the peak of the visitor season past, traffic is lighter and you can enjoy the unspoiled beauty of the Canadian Rockies to the full."

Variously known as "Coffee Break" and "Coffee Club", the ten to fifteen minute interval every morning during which office employees lay down their tools to leisurely sip a cup of the beverage, may be a pain in the neck to innumerable employers, but the soft drink bottlers fail to see why the coffee folk should have a monopoly of that particular market. "At that 10 o'clock break Canada Dry is my drink!" is a challenging slogan to which is added the confident prediction, "We'll bet you make Canada Dry one of the day's most enjoyable habits!"

Coca-Cola goes one better by addressing the employer directly and urging him to install "an automatic Coke cooler . . . to provide welcome refreshment during 'break' periods". The lure is held out that the cooler "means extra revenue for many useful purposes".



Will your executor's hands be tied?

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For example, does your Will give your Executor power

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—to subscribe for additional shares?
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Without your expressed authority on such matters your Executor may not be able to deal with your investments most effectively or to take advantage of existing income tax laws.

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Less than ten per cent of Canada's forest is privately owned. The remainder, an area six times that of France, is Crown land, owned by the people of Canada. You are the landlord. Among your tenants is the pulp and paper industry. It is a good tenant. It manages your woodlands scientifically. It supports extensive silvicultural research. It spends more on forest conservation than all the provinces combined.

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Pulp & Paper Industry *of* Canada

131 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

Drawing by Franklin Arbuckle, R.C.A.

women

THE NEW *nine-tenths line in coats, by Ronald Paterson, the young Scotsman (married to a Canadian), who was elected last year to the exclusive Incorporated Society of Fashion Designers, in London. The coat is made from a printed facecloth fabric, of all things! The low buttoning and the huge buckle high at the throat are startling. The coat is being shown in Toronto Eaton's Fall fashion show this week.*

Conversation Pieces:

WE'VE BEEN WONDERING recently about the convulsive changes that have been taking place in kitchen design over the past few years.

The "modern" kitchen of a generation ago was designed exclusively on the step-saving principle. The idea was that the housewife could prepare a meal, cook it, serve it and wash up afterwards while keeping everything within arm's reach. The kitchen was a "kitchenette" dedicated to assembling the simplest possible meals for the fewest possible people. To prepare a large formal dinner in such a set-up was a feat comparable to engraving the Lord's Prayer on the head of a pin.

The kitchenette has expanded in recent years till it has absorbed the dining-room, which has now become a dinette. It has to be large to accommodate the crowd who drop in for an electronically-prepared snack. The kitchen designer must also allow for shrinkage, like that caused by the inclusion of television, which is demanding more and more space in domestic living.

We have in mind a local couple who bought an old house in the centre of the city and set about remodelling it. They spent three busy successful years in this project, then bought a television set. Unfortunately, their house was in the middle of a district with a good deal of high voltage electrical installation, which interfered with reception. "Want to sell your set?" a guest asked after a particularly spotty evening. "Sell the TV set!" the host said. "We're thinking of selling the house."

To get back to the subject of kitchen design: We have a theory that the old-fashioned kitchen went out of favor in the first dazzling days of feminine emancipation. It was a symbol of drudgery and, as far as possible, it had to be eliminated. Now, rather paradoxically, it has become a symbol of emancipation. In the modern kitchen, everything is under push-button control. Roasts are accurately timed, coffee is brewed automatically, recipes are flashed on a wall-screen, groceries can be ordered by push-button and even the geraniums, blooming anachronistically on the window ledge, flourish in an atmosphere of controlled humidity.

Most successful hostesses are interested in their kitchens, or at any rate in their cuisine. Mrs. Gwen Cafritz, Washington rival of Mrs. Perle ("Call Me Madam") Mesta, says frankly that she is "moderately bored by the subject of food". Mrs. Cafritz's home is a popular gathering place for diplomats, policy-makers and celebrities in general. She is an important and striking figure and if there is any *spécialité de maison* in the Cafritz household it is probably Mrs. Cafritz.

Since policy-makers and diplomats must be fed and fed lavishly, Mrs. Cafritz outlines menus as part of the social routine, then turns the problem over to her chef. "I am not very much interested in food," she said recently, "I am interested in art, in community life and in good citizenship."

Mrs. Mesta, on the other hand, is said to be heartily interested in every aspect of the cuisine. Both ladies are highly successful hostesses. It is increasingly important socially to be the guest of Madame Cafritz. But it is probably more fun to be the guest of Madame Mesta.

Fashion

Shopping in Toronto

By Margaret Ness

FASHION SHOWS are a delightful way to dazzle the eyes before starting the serious business of shopping for your Fall wardrobe. It happens that this week in Toronto, Eaton's and Simpson's are drawing in the usual preview audiences; last week, Holt Renfrew had a press showing. So I could tell you about the large Dior collection at Holt Renfrew's, describe the draping witchery of Dessès in Simpson's Designers' Collection or the elegance of the evening gowns from Italy, on Eaton's stage.

FEATHERWEIGHT *British wool in a winter-red dress with a graceful two-buttoned cowling across the shoulders, from Lachasse of London, at Eaton's.*

But in all probability you will be seeing these fashion shows, or similar ones, yourselves. So I went round to the buyers and asked to see some of their favorite, less expensive buys, exclusive of their fashion-show pieces. From this informal viewing I now have a good idea of what the smartly dressed Canadian woman will be wearing this Fall. Here it is:

Be fashionable, wear black. Paris and New York both concur that black is the top color. Toronto buyers agree. At Simpson's I liked a tailored black wool broadcloth suit, designed for them by Michael of London (about $165), with a twist banding at the neat little hip pockets. The narrow skirt has a wide box pleat in the back. Morgan's play up black in a dressmaker suit of French broadcloth (about $110), with a bloused back effect, tightly cuffed sleeves and a velvet inset to the neat little collar. It can be worn with or without the contour belt of calf.

Be smart, wear tweed. Tweeds are second in popularity to black. The old bulky tweed suitings had a tendency to make one look horsey, but tweed material is no longer too bulky to manipulate in *haute couture* styling. Many of the new dresses are in wool tweed. Fredrica of Frederick Starke, London, has sent over a number of casual styles to Holt Renfrew's. One, in brown-and-white casual, has the new huge Bishop's collar. It is about $45.

Creed's has a tweed wool dress copied from a Paris model, to sell at $89.95. It is in a walnut tone, with an edging of yarn along the front buttoning, right from the big round sailor collar to the hemline, and around the edge of the long sleeves.

In New York showings, the fashion press saw jersey, jersey, and more jersey, both wool and mat. While Toronto buyers do not seem to have gone quite as much overboard for this material, there are enough jersey dresses around to show they have accepted the trend. It is wonderful for packing. It doesn't take up much room and it never seems to crease. Keep it in mind, if you are planning an early winter jaunt.

Morgan's has a most practical ensemble. A black wool jersey sheath, its stark simplicity relieved by a black velvet bow and a brilliant ornament at the neckline, is teamed up with a full-length black jersey coat, lined with jersey in flaming fireman's red. The ensemble is about $110.

Joan Rigby has a dress-suit in a natural shade of Forstman worsted. The simple sheath has a neckline of matching satin. The jacket has a slightly stiffened peplum. An American import, it sells for about $275.

The difficult decision of whether a dress-and-jacket is a suit or a dress is practically insoluble. Eaton's takes the attitude that their black dynel sheath with velvet jacket, from Bagadonow of New York, is a suit and so they place it in the suit department, priced at about $69.95. The dress has one of the new high necklines and the jacket has a flared peplum.

Everett Rosebrough

WOOL JERSEY *in a caramel shade, with soft bodice drapery coming from the scarf-throw and with the other end falling in a point. The dress is worn with a contour belt of calf; from the Paris boutique of Nina Ricci: about $135, exclusive with Simpson's.*

Fall should really be labelled Coat Time. Designers seem to lavish their affection on them. After all, in the Spring everyone is in a hurry to get into a suit and coats are mere utility garments. But Fall! That time before the fur coat appears is definitely the coat's season. This year, the coats are really lovely—not as full as before, and yet not skimpy. I do dislike the cocoon wrap that seems to take all the jauntiness out of a coat. And a Fall coat should be jaunty.

And jaunty is the coat that Elizabeth has designed for Stan Walker's. Elizabeth, who is from Vienna, has been only four months in Canada. She modelled her favorite design for us, although, as she explains, she isn't quite tall enough to wear it with a flair. It has the new straight lines, tapering towards the hem, offset by two huge square hip pockets and a tight high collar. Made of English wool in a cognac shade, it sells for $165.

Golf star Ada Mackenzie carries only

casual clothes and when we asked to see something new in coats, she produced a Rodex of England. The color was new—a misted effect, if pure Shetland wool can be said to look misted, in a combination of apricot, turquoise and brown. Apricot is one of the fashion colors favored by New York this season. The coat, about $110, is the classic station-wagon style, with loose Raglan sleeves.

At Simpson's, I liked an English import (about $135) in a rosy-beige wool coat with a black fleck. It is slightly bloused in the back and has a trim guardsman's look in the front, with its buttons in a stylized V arrangement of two-two-and-one. It is an English import and sells for about $135.

FALL wouldn't be Fall without the back-to-college exodus and the excitement of rugby games. So we kept a dress, coat and suit in reserve for college shoppers. For campus life, there is nothing like a reversible coat, with its dual personality. Grey is a good neutral color, too, to go with the plaid suits and dresses that seem to have become standard college equipment. Holt Renfrew's is featuring a reversible casual coat, at about $95. It is grey alpaca fleece on one side and grey Donegal tweed on the other.

It seems to me that the college girl does not dress with as much individuality as some years ago. Is it due to the number of magazines slanted at her, telling her what the well-dressed college girl is wearing? And here am I doing the same. But I do not mind sacrificing individuality to a simple casual tweed suit. It is always good style and in perfect taste for campus and city alike. No one can make a smarter casual suit than derèta of London. Whiteways, the House for Jaeger, has a tweed one (about $85), in autumn hues, with slanted breast pockets and small slit ones at the hipline. The jacket has a black velvet collar and the skirt allows for ease in walking with its two pleats in the back and one in the front.

Jumpers are very much the rage in New York. But to my mind, they belong on the campus. Except for the blouseless cocktail jumper, which some women wear with sophisticated ease, most of the styles impart a little-girl air, unbecoming to maturity. Eaton's Sportswear Department has a flannel jumper by Susan Thomas of New York, about $30. It is in charcoal grey—a popular deviation from black and equally good as a basic color—and has gathered fullness at the back.

A propos of jersey again. I think both the college girl and the winter vacationist might like to shop for a jersey blouse. I saw a lot of them in New York and they team up excellently with practically any type of skirt. Holt Renfrew has one in black wool jersey with a high shirred neckline and an unusual diagonal cut from neckline to underarm. It gives good style and pleasant warmth for $14.95.

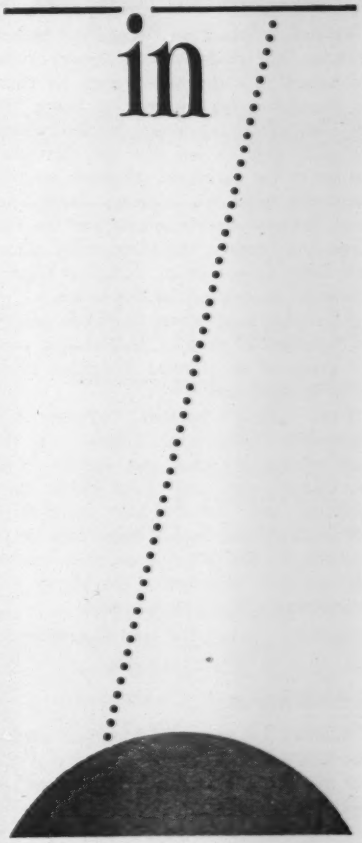
Jersey has taken to a double life, too. Now on the market is a convertible blouse. The high neck can be stretched to become a hood at a moment's notice. Last year it was the cowl collar that formed a hood. It is an indoor sissy compared to the jersey version, which has all the earmarks for success in the football stadia. Alton-Lewis has a tangerine "convertible" blouse for $7.95.

Fall always seems to be the time to buy a good big capacious handbag to carry all the clutter that seems bound to accumulate. Birks has a new shoulder strap style (about $18.50) that would complement a camel hair coat ideally, since it is in natural pigskin. The flap is suede lined and it has a deep inside zippered pocket. The buyer at Birks also showed me a number of English bags. One is in morocco, about $21.50, with brass trimmings. It also has a suede-lined flap, and there are three very spacious pockets. In fact, it could double for a vanity case.

At Fairweather's, they are featuring bags by Normandie of Montreal. One at $16.95, is a deep pouch style in Davis calf, with double handles and is in the new dark Bombay (brown) shade. Another is a "clutch", about eight inches long and four inches deep. It has a back strap and sells for $7.95.

BLACK-AND-WHITE *checked wool, with black ribbed collar, cuffs and plumb-line fastening; a "Fredrica" street dress from the boutique of Frederick Starke of London: about $35, at Holt Renfrew's.*

insure in



Great American Group of Insurance Companies

J. H. HARVEY
Manager

HEAD OFFICE
FOR CANADA
44 VICTORIA ST.
TORONTO

Letters

Hypocrisy?

BEFORE Canadians sneer at Malan, Menzies and other national leaders who are honest in their racial views, let them rid themselves of hypocrisy at home. We do a lot of talking about racial equality, tolerance and so on, but the talk does not go so far as action. Negroes are still given the brush-off in many hotels, resorts, business establishments and the like across the country; there are many places that Jews cannot enter; religious bigotry is rife in many parts of the country . . . It is grimly funny to see the scorn poured on "foreigners" now by people who were the dregs of the United Kingdom thirty or forty years ago.

That these attitudes persist in supposedly enlightened Canada is the fault of our churches and schools. Our churchmen are too busy with their financial and membership promotions, our teachers with stupid arguments about methods, to find time to do their proper job, which is broadening the vision and enrichening the minds of men . . .

Winnipeg RICHARD COLQUOHOUN

Bell Ringing

ALISTAIR GOODWIN of Montreal asks if "Canada has no bell ringers worthy of this old and glorious art," referring to the art of change ringing . . .

Scattered throughout this country there are, at a very rough guess, at least two hundred competent change ringers, of whom at least 90 per cent have learnt the art in the British Isles. But to get together at the same place and at the same time a band of eight competent ringers is a task of great difficulty. To find a church where there is a peal of bells, hung for ringing and in good order, is also a matter of difficulty. I doubt if there exist in Canada more than a dozen ringable peals of bells. In BC we have two peals — one at the Anglican Cathedral at Victoria and the other at the Cathedral of the Holy Rosary at Vancouver. It was my privilege to be a member of the band at the latter for many years . . .

On July 1, 1911, we rang a peal of 5,040 changes of Grandsire Triples to commemorate the coronation of King George V. This was the first peal ever rung in Canada and possibly (I'm open to correction here) the first peal ever rung outside the British Isles. A peal, to be true and complete, must consist of not less than 5,000 changes and must be begun and completed by the same ringers. I am the sole survivor of the eight ringers who took part in this peal . . .

Eight good men and true, eight well-tuned bells correctly hung and sufficiently high to carry the sound off are the necessary ingredients for the production of Stedman Triples or any other standard method. By these means only can "a joyous clangor to the Glory of God" be produced.

North Vancouver FRANK M. BRESSEY

Wiles of the Ungodly

"THE PROTECTION of the innocent against all the wiles of the ungodly" (August 28) was read with great interest. Your statement "Unfortunately, too many provincial authorities in Canada either do not understand this, or do not care," is true in most instances.

The scope of such unethical transactions goes far beyond the stockpusher . . . A person only needs to read the statistics of Fire Marshals' Offices to see the need for protection against the terrific loss of life and property due to faulty wiring. In most instances such wiring has been installed by the incompetent person who not only beats the person he has made the installation for, but also the Government, since he is not legitimately in business and therefore does not file returns and pay taxes nor in most instances even obtain inspection permits in accordance with rules and regulations governing the installation of such wiring.

It would appear, however, that part of the responsibility for such protection of the innocent lies within groups that no doubt themselves suffer from the unethical practices. . .

Guelph, Ont. W. G. BOOTH
Secretary-Manager
Electrical Contractors' Assoc. of Ontario

Of Many Things

ROBERTSON DAVIES is right when he says that "thousands of people need fiction, in the sense that they need tobacco and liquor". What he does not say is that they don't need any of them. Such fiction as I have had the misfortune to read lately has been nauseating and as perverting to the taste as either tobacco or liquor. The sooner the age of fiction ends, the better.

Victoria (MISS) KATHLEEN DYER

YOUR LEAD editorial (SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 4) is a pertinent comment on a deplorable state of affairs. That a minister, or any elected representative is a servant of the people seems to have been forgotten in recent years. At least the idea is consistently ignored. And the idea that a minister is responsible for the conduct of affairs of his department is so quaint as to be archaic. So we have a roads minister in Ontario blithely continuing in office after scandalous revelations of gross mismanagement.

Fort William ALBERT BATLEY

YOU STATE that Bruce Swerdfager "began his acting with the Little Theatre and Saturday Players" in Ottawa. That is quite inaccurate. Bruce got his start and learned the fundamentals of his art under the very able direction of Mr. J. Neil O'Donnell in the Tech Community Theatre of the Ottawa Technical High School—an organization which for many years has been doing the finest, most impressive, and most successful dramatic work performed in any secondary school of Canada. It was on the advice and with the encouragement of Mr. O'Donnell that Bruce joined the Little Theatre where his talents and previous training immediately made his work outstanding. . .

Ottawa P. J. KENNEDY

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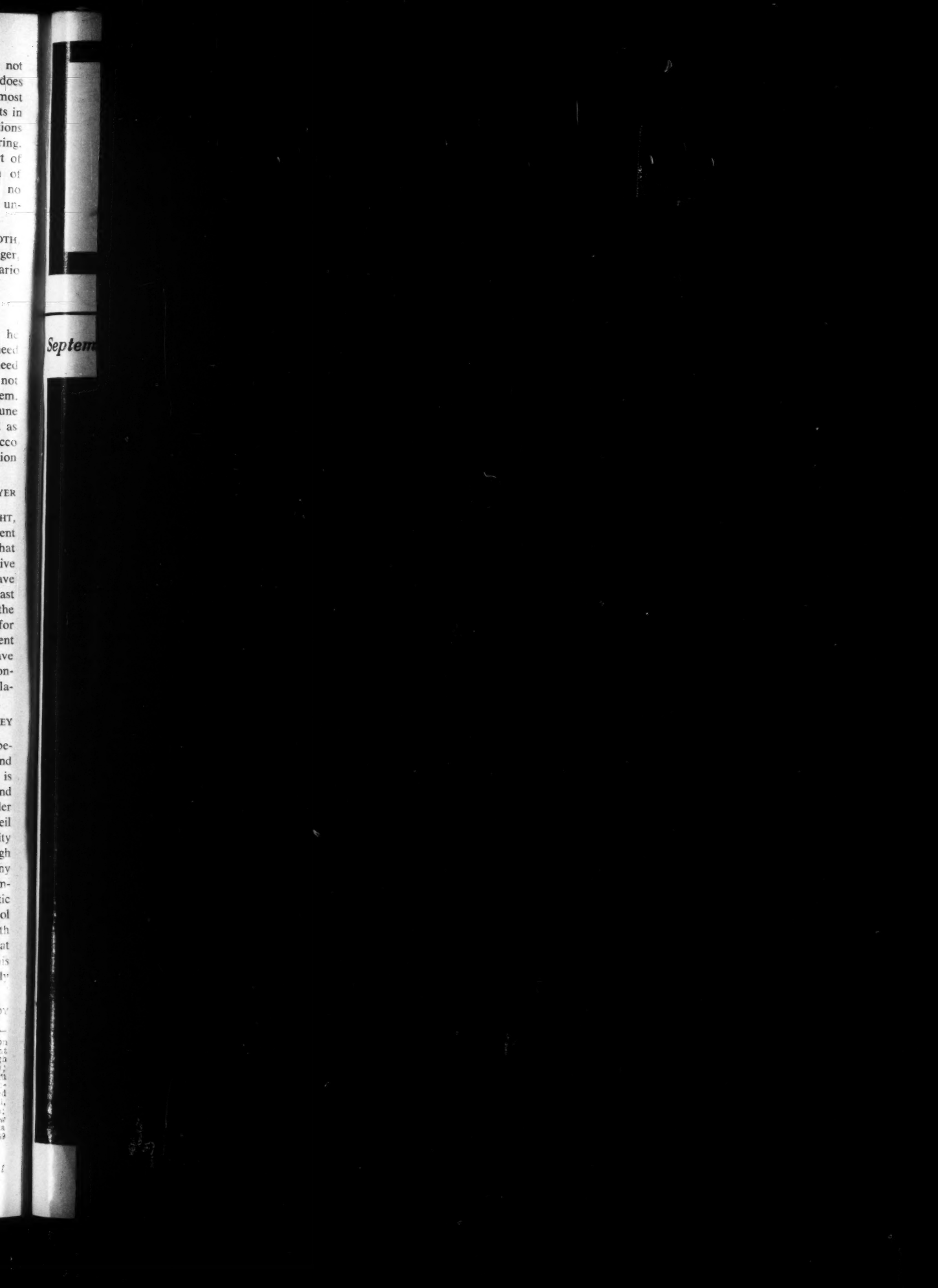
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